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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 177 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 27 1914 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 17 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 days.
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 days.
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with	Tons.
1st Augt.	Medina ..	12500	....	..
8th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India ..	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
12th "	China ..	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya ..	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China ..	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia ..	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	..	..

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.
Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting Aden with.	atTons
20th Febry.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	—
27th "	Marmora ..	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10000
20th "	Mantua ..	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st "	China ..	8000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
17th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
24th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
28th "	India ..	8000	....	..
1st May	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
8th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA. JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H.Nomura	5143	19th. July	28th July
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	3808	31st "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	4965	9th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	23rd "	4th Sept.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	6th Sept.	18th Sept.
KamakuraMaru	S.Nishimura	6126	20th "	2nd Oct.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY & POONA.
FOR
HIGH CLASS
PROVISIONS
WINES & STORES
Catalogue sent free on application

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES,
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.
SPRING 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bomb about.
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	3rd Feb.	....
City of Glasgow A&C	6545	....	6th Feb.
City of Poona A&C	7474	3rd March.	....
City of Paris A&C	9239	15th "	17th March
City of Lahore A&C	6947	24th "	....
Trafford Hall A&C	5321	....	29th March
City of Manchester A&C	5551	31st March.	....
City of Nagpur A&C	7500	12th April	14th Apl
City of Cairo A&C	..	21st "	....
City of Benares A&C	6984	....	27th "
City of Marseilles A&C	8250	8th May	10th "
City of Poona A&C	7474	7th June	....

"Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class passengers only all other steamers have accommodation for 1st and 2nd Classes.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Singles	2nd class Returns
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Liverpool	653	1,091	489	809
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	605	957	462	704
	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate, & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.
For further particulars regarding freight apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
191 Agen

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 18,900,000
HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
	New York (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau
Los Angeles		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
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Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195. Thur. 30th July about 9 a.m Direct.
LHASA, 2185 Fri. 31st July 6 a.m. Direct
*or on arrival of English mail steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)
S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons on Thursday the 30th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PURNEA	3306	.....Thursday 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	...3413	... " 20th Aug
*PUNDUA	3305	..... " 3rd Sept
†PENTAKOTA	 3418	" 17th "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zansibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)
Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
27th July, 1914.

POONA SEASON.
Visitors to Poona will Find the most Up-to-date place for BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER AND AFTERNOON TEA AT
F. CORNAGLIA'S,
Leading Confectioner and Caterer of Western India.
Local and Mofussil Orders promptly and carefully executed.
All Caterings in the most recherche Style.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
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83, Medow Street,
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And 6, Arsenal Road POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia.' Telephone No. 42.

ICO
When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our,
I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent. per cent. value of their money but more.
I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.
I. C. O. Refined Cottonseed Oil is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Wanless (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat), Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.
THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ... Rs. 19,36,700
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,24,978
Reserve Fund (In G. P. Notes) 10,40,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyllpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS 1914-1915.

Steam'r.	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	18th May 1915
Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.
Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

MODERN ORNAMENTS OF DRESS.

GEMMED CLUSTER NECKLETS.
NECKLETS SINGLE STONE.
JEWELLED VELVET NECKSLIDES.
JEWELLED FINGER RINGS
JEWELLED PENDANT EARRINGS
EARRINGS SINGLE AND CLUSTER
WATCHES BRACELET & PENDANT
ETC.

Those in search of modern fancies in gemmed ornaments, something distinctive or remarkable for individual touches of artistic dealing and out of the convention—every-day type, will derive considerable interest from an inspection of our stock, and that interest will help to reveal the fact that we still maintain our reputation for progressiveness in the selection of the most charming and graceful novelties. An inspection will also disclose the reality that our prices compare most favourably with London Cash Prices and in many cases—chiefly ornaments set with coloured gems—prices are lower, while the handiwork as a whole will expose a standard impossible to criticise for daintiness and quality.

In ORNAMENTAL WATCHES we have a bright, novel and pleasing collection for choice. Every watch is fitted with a high-grade lever movement, is sturdily cased and guaranteed. Our collection, therefore, is of a totally distinct class to the feather-weight, or paper-thick class commonly known in the "chear" trade as "Display Goods."

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Jewellers, Watchmakers, Silversmiths, &c.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000
Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Post Box 141

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent., p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE
Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—
G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.
EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
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Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office,

ALWAYS available skimmed and pure milk, fresh cream and most delicious butter. Trial Solicited, at VICTORIA DAIRY Co., 4, Tamarind Lane, Fort 3233

CAPITALIST prepared to advance large amount on valuable landed properties in Bombay. Brokers need not apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3225

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 333

UNPICKABLE LOCKS of strong varying levers and sizes of pioneer Aligarh make of hardened brass, galvanized iron and Japanned iron. Highly recommendable as secure against all risks. Prices very moderate. A trial solicited. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 14, Custon House Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL COMMERCE INSTITUTE, Dady Sheth Agiary Lane, Kalbadevi, For efficient coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Banking, Laws, Economics, Shorthand and Typewriting at most moderate charges. Admission at any time. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 3026

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay

WANTED.

TRACER—WANTED temporarily a good TRACER, Rs. 45. Apply with specimen tracing to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Tata Hydro-Electric Works, Lonavla. 2122

WANTED OVERSEER for construction of Irrigation works. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, stating salary expected, to IRRIGATION ENGINEER, Benares State, Benares. 2111

A FULLY QUALIFIED NURSE requires passage Home in return for services in August. Invalid or infant. Apply NURSE care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2040

WANTED persons to apply for FREE Particulars of American Money-making Plans. A Golden opportunity of acquiring Wealth during spare time. NOORANI BROTHERS, Box T-7 Bhavnagar. 398

WANTED for the Surat Mission High School an experienced FIRST ASSISTANT, strong in English and History and Geography. A Christian preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to REV. H. R. SCOTT, D.D., Mission House, Surat. 2122

FEDERATED MALAY STATES RAILWAYS.—Wanted some good Locomotive Erecting Shop Fitters. Pay from 1.20 to 2.00 dollars per diem according to qualifications with prospect of advancement to good men. Deck passage India to Penang refunded after six months' satisfactory service and upon signing an agreement to remain for 3 years.
Those now in employment must obtain sanction to apply. Age not to exceed 35 years.
Apply with copies of papers to LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Federated Malay States Railway, Central Workshops, Kuala Lumpur. 2115

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good position to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.
We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches.
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—
THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept A/E7.

WANTED.

WANTED immediately a GRADUATE. Apply stating terms. MANAGER, JUBILEE INSTITUTION, Umreth. 3331

WANTED ROOMS in Byculla by a young man as early as possible. Address Box No. 763, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3334

WANTED an EURASIAN GIRL to assist in an European office. Must be neat, intelligent and hardworking Previous experience not necessary. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept. 3336

WANTED for Busreh—Experienced BOOK-KEEPER and TYPIST, starting salary Rs. 130. Christian preferred. Apply personally with testimonials to CLERK, s.s. "Koweit," Alexandra Docks, between 8 to 11 a.m. 2123

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN INSURANCE AGENTS and CANVASSERS. Unexpected commission. ROBINSON and MORRIS. Jamma Building, opposite Medical Hostel, Byculla, Bombay. 3344

PROBATIONER Nurses are required for the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per mensem. Board and lodging found.
Apply with particulars, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT. 2107

WANTED A GRADUATE to teach Science. Salary Rs. 50. Service pensionable.
(Sd.) D. K. GUPTE,
Head Master, Nandod
3345 High School.

WANTED (By a young European gentleman upcountry) a post as a General Assistant, has knowledge of packing stores for dispatch by mail etc. and holds excellent references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box No. 535 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July, 1914. 2123

WANTED—An OVERSEER for the Lonavla Municipality; must be able to prepare plans and estimates. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to—
THE VICE-PRESIDENT,
Lonavla Municipality.
Lonavla, 20th July 1914. 2119

WANTED for the RADHANPUR HIGH SCHOOL. One Graduate with Mathematics as 2nd ASSISTANT MASTER on Rs. 60 with future prospects and one Under Graduate with Persian on Rs. 35 rising to Rs. 45 p.m. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to:—
THE DEWAN, RADHANPUR STATE. 3298

WANTED AN experienced and qualified Lady Doctor, Indian, Eurasian, or European, for the Lady Dane and Rani Suraj Kaour Zenana Hospital, Faridkot. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2112

WANTED by an European Manufacturing Concern a NATIVE SALESMAN. Must be intelligent, hard working and a good linguisht, one knowing book-keeping preferred. State salary required to which will be added a liberal commission. Genuine salesman only need apply giving experience and references to Box No. 764, Advt. Dept. 3333

WANTED a graduate for the Head Mastership of Victori High School, Khairagarh, on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 in 3 years. Preference will be given to one who is experienced in teaching, and is well-up in games, especially in Cricket and Tennis.
Apply with testimonials, up to the end of July 1914, to—
DIWAN,
Feudatory State,
Khairagarh, C. P.,
District Raipur.
Dated Khairagarh,
17th July 1914. 2121

WANTED—1. an ASSISTANT SURGEON for Military service. Pay Rs. 100/-P.M. with horse allowance Rs. 15/-.
2. A LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 150/- P.M. with free moderately furnished quarters.
3. A LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 50/- with free moderately furnished quarters.
No joining expenses allowed. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials (which will not be required) to:—
W. G. NADKARNI, Major,
Chief Medical Officer and
Sanitary Commissioner,
3350 Gwalior State.

WANTED—An Indian Engineer holding a 2nd Class Certificate for employment as 2nd Engineer, New Ceylon and Minicoy Lighthouse Service Tender, Salary Rs. 150-5-180 per mensem plus an allowance of one Rupee per day for victualling. Appointment pensionable on the scale provided by the Superannuation Acts except that retirement is optional after the age of 55 and obligatory at 60. Free passage will be provided to Colombo. Applications stating age and qualifications should immediately be forwarded to the undersigned.
G. S. HEWETT,
Capt., R. I. M.
Offig: Director, Royal Indian Marine,
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1914. 3318

WANTED.

WANTED AN experienced and qualified English-knowing Head-Governess, Indian, Eurasian or European, to teach girls up to the Middle Standard, in the Faridkot Girls' School. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and terms, with copies of testimonials, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, Faridkot State, by 15th August 1914. 2113

WANTED—An experienced and expert Translator to translate from Urdu into English and vice versa for the Darbar Office. Previous experience in office work necessary, the pay to start with being Rs. 50 (fifty).
Apply at once with testimonials to the MADAR-UL-MOHAM of Charkhari State C. I. 2114

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—INCUBATOR WITH BROODER, Handsome income earned in a short time, apply—BHOJANE, 664, B. Lady Jamsetji Road, opposite Dadar, English and Marathi School. 3348

JUST the car for the monsoon. A second-hand good as New Landaulette Napier 15 H. P. 4 cylinder. Owner wishes to buy a smaller car. Car can be seen at Mr. Cottrell's City Garage at Rampart Row Fort. 2015

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPE-WRITER. Latest model, No. 12A. Bichromatic ribbon. Four shuttles of different types. In excellent order. Rs. 150 or reasonable offer. Apply Box No. 534, "Bombay Chronicle." 2008

IMMEDIATE DISPOSAL: A latest design teakwood almirah; very little used for Rs. 95. A chest drawer Rs. 35. A bronze table lamp Rs. 22. A big new, post card pigeon hole cupboard (suitable for a stationer or an office (cost Rs. 60) for Rs. 25. A writing table with side cupboard Rs. 20. A revolving chair Rs. 15. Apply FRAMROZ care of BANAJI, SON & Co., Haroon Building, Princess Street. 3330

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—at Kirkee. Large BUNGALOW. Fully furnished, August to December. Rent Rs. 100 monthly. Apply 7 Frere Road, Kirkee. 3020

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms; one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 666 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET with immediate possession the 3rd floor of the Western block, with 4 bed rooms of "Chinoy Mansions," Colaba, lately occupied by Mr. P. D. Patel. Apply to MR. PATEL, next door. 3325

NOTICES.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra Delhi, Ferozepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar.

Down Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
21.25 Arr:	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep	7.50
20.37 "	Mutra	"	8.45
23.20 "	Delhi	"	6. 0
5.45 "	Bhatinda	"	23.43
7.18 "	Ferozepore Cantt:	"	22.12
8.59 "	Lahore Cant: West	"	20.32
11.17 "	Wazirabad	"	17.50
13.30 "	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	"	14.54
12.49 "	Jhelum	"	16.18
15.50 "	Rawalpindi	"	13.32
19.10 "	Nowshera	"	9 47
20.18 "	Peshawa Cantt:	"	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down. Northern Express 1, 2, 3.	Stations		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 "	Delhi	"	4.45
1 .23 Arr	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3 .27 "	Saharanpur	"	23. 5
7 .26 "	Ambala Cantt, †	"	21. 5
		Arr.	20.45
		Dep.	19.30 ‡
	Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
	Simla	Dep.	13 10

† Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
* A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express between Bombay and Ambala.
Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON
General Traffic Manager

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S.S. "FRANZ FERDINAND" from Japan and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock No. 12.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

JACARIAH JAN MAHOMED, Bill-Collector, and Canvaser, has been dismissed from our employ.
HAJEE & SONS,
Colaba Causeway.
July, 23rd 1914. 2118

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating ..... Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years ..... Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years ..... Rs. 38,75,000
Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.
2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.
4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.
5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.
6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan", as the case may be.
7 Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.
8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.
9 In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.
By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECONDHAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ. RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.
TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."
PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.
NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender. Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel 25th July, 1914. 3343

NOTICE.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY ELEPHANTS, mostly young ones, will be offered for sale by Auction at Walayar on the 22nd September, 1914.
For details apply to the Conservator of Forests, Coimbatore (Madras Presidency).
C. D. McCARTHY,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, W. C.
2124.
3349 Electrical Engineer.

NOTICES.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN 1914.

ISSUE OF RUPEES FIFTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 52—59 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 50 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.
2. Under Section 20 (f) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.
3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities, provided in the City of Bombay Improvement Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant-General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.
4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.
5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 4th August 1914 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on first January and first July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.
6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.
7 Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December, 1914.
8 Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1914 at the time of issue of Debentures.
9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made, and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December, 1914.
10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and superscribed "Tender for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (standard time) on the 4th August 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.
11. Printed forms of tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.
12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.
13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 3,75,000 for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.
By order of the Board,
G. W. HATCH,
Chairman.
Office of the Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,
Bombay, 14th July, 1914. 3241

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DAMODAR BHAGWANDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, trust, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 4 Military Square Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, thereafter without any reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece of parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling house hereditaments and premises erected built and standing thereon lying and being without the Fort in Bibi Jan Lane on the North side thereof in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-four square yards and three ninths of a square yard be the same little more or less and the said premises formerly were assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and afterwards 24 and now under B Ward No. 798 (1) and Street No. 2 to 4 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Rahimtoola Sulleman, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage and the property of Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy Baronet, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Tapibai and on or towards the South by the said Bibi Jan Lane aforesaid and the said premises bear New Survey No. 2108.
Dated this 27th day of July 1914.
Messrs. MALVI HIRALAL MODY & RANCHHODDAS,
3353 Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE RESIDENCY RAJKOT.

SEALED tenders are invited for the work of installing electric lights and fans in the Residency and the three adjacent bungalows at Rajkot.
Contract documents may be obtained at the office of the Electrical Engineer to Government on payment of Re. 1.
Tenders will be received up to 11th August and will be opened at noon on that date at the Electrical Engineer's Office.
Rs. 720 must accompany the tender as earnest money and a further sum of Rs. 720 will be required as security for the execution of the contract.
The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer who reserves his authority of rejecting all or any tender without assigning any reason for doing so.
(Sd.) W. F. STUART MENTETH.
Electrical Engineer.

NOTICES.

THE POONA BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to the ORDINARY SHARE-HOLDERS that the Directors of the Bank have resolved to call Rs. 5 per ordinary share which is to be paid at our office on or before the 10th August 1914, after that date interest will be charged at the rate of 9 per cent, per annum.
For the Poona Bank Ltd.
CHATOORBHOOJ RAMNARAYEN & CO.
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.
Poona 24th July 1914. 3346

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY 27th August, 1914, at 6-30 p.m.
J. A. GRANT,
Honorary Secretary.
25th July 1914. 3351.

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.,
DRINK
"OLD CROWN"
LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY
Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.
Per bottle .. .. Rs. 3-0-0
Special Stocki ts:
LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

REASONABLE OFFERS & CASH ON DELIVERY.
Gentlemen proceeding Home or Abroad.
Wishing to dispose of their furniture and effects such as glass and porcelainware, silverware, furniture, piano, horses and carriages, nic-nacks, garden &c. &c. should apply to the undersigned for reasonable offers and prompt cash on delivery. Advances paid on the same.
SURPLUS STOCK & JOB LOTS
OF
English and Continental firms, Manufacturers' Agents &c. purchased at reasonable offers.
HARDINGE & Co.,
Mahamadi Mahal, DHOBIE TALAO

SOUZA, SOAREZ & CO.
PURVEYORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, 22, Crawford Market, Bombay. Execute all local and outstation orders for Daily Bazaar, Ice, Fresh Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, Oilmanstores, etc., at reasonable rates. All orders, large or small, promptly attended to. Everything supplied being selected and packed carefully under the personal supervision of the proprietors to ensure their arriving at their destination in perfectly fresh condition. Accounts opened for Regular Supplies on Most Favourable Terms. A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED. 411.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the interest of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TWICE

6-30 Nightly 10 p.m.

Last nights of

CLEO. PEEL

CLEO. PEEL

Singer of charming songs

THE PHILMERS

THE PHILMERS

The clever wire walkers.

WEDNESDAY

GREAT GALA NIGHT

ONE NIGHT ONLY

THE MALAGAS

THE MALAGAS

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THE MALAGAS

The Peerless Spanish Dancers.

THE MALAGAS

THE MALAGAS

THE MALAGAS

THE MALAGAS

The talented artistes who packed the Gaiety last year.

They leave for Calcutta on Thursday.

DIRECT FROM A 40 WEEKS TOUR OF AUSTRALIA.

ALSO

ROSA ROMA

ROSA ROMA

The great Gipsy Violinist

THE

SUMMER'S FIGHT

Exclusive rights for this city

See our Wednesday Advertisement for Gala night

THURSDAY

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Please note that OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE change of Programme will henceforth take place on every Wednesday instead of Saturday, this being the last change of Saturday Programme running till next Tuesday.

THE MOST INTERESTING TRIO IN THE CINEMA WORLD.

A unique opportunity offered by the

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

Three Stars! Three Stars!

1. "HER SISTERS ORDEAL."
2. "REIGN OF TERROR."

AND

3. "FEAR."

You will never be able to judge which is best.

Mind, you will very rarely secure such an opportunity of witnessing three Star Films in a single programme.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee with valuable Prizes **5-15 to 6-45** and Every Night **7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30.** (S. T.)

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

—SAVOY—

(Late IMPERIAL)

HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM,

DALAL STREET, FORT.

THE ONLY HOTEL IN BOMBAY UNDER EUROPEAN PROPRIETOR.

CLEANEST HOTEL.

UP TO DATE.

BEST FOOD.

PUREST DRINKS.

HOT SUPPERS

TILL 12 P.M.

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FRESH SOLES AND SALMON DAILY.

Special arrangements made for Party Catering on the Premises or outdoors.

Rs. 5 daily. Rs. 120 per month.

TELEPHONE: SAVOY HOTEL.

ALBERT WITZIG,
Proprietor

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A Great Spectacular Drama.

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

4,000 Feet—In Four Chapters.

A picture which cost thousands of pounds to produce, and in which over 5,000 Men and Horses have taken part. The Story is based on the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, and on the poem and tragedy from the same source by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK OF THE ASSYRIANS ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A scene unparalleled in the realm of moving pictures.

HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE PAPERS AT HOME.

Here are a few Opinions:—

"Almost too realistic"—*The Times.* "Its scenes are magnificent"—*The Stage.*

"One of the three greatest films the world has ever seen"—*Pearson's.*

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show—5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

SHOP NO. 1, ARCADE FOOT PATH

Just received a large stock of—

Abbotts' Waterproof Coats.
Hats, Helmets and Caps.
Shirts, Collars and Ties.
Gladstone and Kit Bags.
Holdalls and Stocks.
Leather and Steel Trunks
Scotch Maud Rugs.
Ready-made Clothes, etc., etc.,

Defy Competition in Quality and Price.

Trial Solicited.

TYEBBHOY SHAIKH HOSSONALLY.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure: Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

TO TRADE ADVERTISERS.

A trade advertiser writes:—

"We herewith send you the alteration of the advertisement to be inserted in Tuesday's paper and trust you will spare no efforts to make it attractive.

"The previous advertisements in your paper have been very successful and productive of good business."

We receive numerous testimonials of this character and if you wish your business to be attended with equally successful results you should advertise in

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and the south-west Punjab and local elsewhere; Rawalpindi has had 0.28in. Lahore 0.10in. Multan 2.02in. and Delhi 0.13in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess and day temperature is in defect in the north and the south-west Punjab. Night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi records 0.55in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in upper Sind and east Rajputana; Jacobabad has had 0.71in. Jaipur 1.22in. Ajmer 0.60in. and Kotah 0.34in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in moderate to large defect in the northern half of the division.

Gujarat, Kahiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Rajkot has had 0.30in. Bhavnagar Para 0.20in. Veraval, Ahmedabad and Surat 0.19in. each and Indore 0.11in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 1.48in. Jubbulpore 1.70in. Hosangabad 0.42in. Khandwa 0.28in. Amraoti 0.30in. Nagpur 1.19in. Chanda 1.47in. and Raipur 1.12in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been widespread; Bombay has had 2.71in. Ratnagiri 1.91in. Mormugao 2.35in. and Karwar 0.68in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Malegaon has had 0.35in. Ahmednagar 0.26in. Poona 0.54in. Sholapur 0.71in. Bijapur 0.52in. Belgaum 6.70in. Aurangabad 1.32in. Nizamabad 0.72in. and Hyderabad 0.26in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, east Rajputana, the south-west and the north Punjab, upper Sind, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar, and local in Mysore, while a few showers have occurred in the United Provinces and south-east Madras. There has been a decrease both in area and the amount of rainfall in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces and Sind, and in amount in Hyderabad and the Deccan, but a considerable increase in the Central Provinces and some increase in Kathiawar. On the west coast of the Peninsula rainfall has been generally fairly heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of he Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Gujarat; fairly general rain in Kathiawar and Rajputana; local rain in the United Provinces and Sind; some showers in the Punjab.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Caledonia, which left Aden on the night of the 19th, experienced till Longitude 46½ deg. E. gentle easterly and west-south-westerly wind, overcast skies and lightning; till Longitude 50½ deg. E. fresh south-westerly wind, high sea and swell with hazy weather; till Longitude 57 deg. E. strong south-south-westerly wind, hazy weather with confused and high south-westerly sea and swell; till Longitude 64½ deg. E. moderate to fresh gale from the south-west with overcast skies and occasional rain and high south-westerly sea in the end; till Longitude 69½ deg. E. moderate gale from west-south-west, south-westerly sea with cloudy or overcast skies; till Longitude 72 deg. E. moderate to fresh west-south-westerly wind, moderate sea with cloudy or overcast skies and rain in the end; till arrival yesterday afternoon fresh west-north-westerly wind increasing to moderate gale, heavy rain squalls with heavy swell. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian sea though the winds have weakened since the preceding week.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on SATURDAY, the 25th of July 1914.

STATION	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall, Total 24 hours.	Rainfall, Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall, Variation 1st June to Date
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire;	90.0	84.4	76	0.00		0.00
Do.	85.5	83.3	72	0.78		0.72
Jask	86.3	81.1	83	0.49		0.32
Muskat	87.8	83.1	84	0.49		0.32
Do.(24th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.3	79.7	94	2.02	6.13	4.20
Rawalpind ;	83.6	72.8	89	0.28	11.99	3.65
Lahore	91.4	79.7	91	0.10	10.53	4.33
Sirsa	92.8	78.7	83	..	6.29	..
Ambala	92.1	78.3	85	0.04	7.93	—1.59
Delhi;	88.6	79.1	86	0.13	9.20	—0.69
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.6	80.2	82	0.63	14.42	4.10
Mainpuri	92.6	80.6	81	0.08	6.07	—2.07
Jhansi;	87.6	78.9	90	0.55	16.44	2.12
Cawnpore	90.0	80.1	83	..	9.45	—2.92
Allahabad	90.6	80.6	79	..	21.80	7.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA;						
Jacobad	89.9	80.8	95	0.71	4.16	3.15
Karachi ;	87.6	79.6	83	..	6.19	2.85
Ajmer	80.6	77.0	91	0.60	7.55	—0.39
Jaipore	87.2	77.1	91	1.22	15.21	6.95
Kotah	90.0	78.6	87	0.34	12.23	1.03
GUJARAT, KATH AWAR AND CENTRAL IND A WEST— ;						
Bhuj	92.2	78.9	85	0.00	3.99	—2.40
Dwarka	85.5	79.1	86	0.00	11.60	3.67
Veraval	81.3	77.6	88	0.19	8.20	—0.06
Rajkot	89.7	76.2	96	0.30	12.45	—1.19
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	77.8	89	0.20	17.17	8.89
Surat	85.5	76.7	100	0.19	26.66	14.25
Ahmedabad	91.5	76.1	92	0.19	13.77	1.07
Deesa ;	89.7	78.0	89	0.02	5.93	—3.60
Nowsaree	86.7	74.5	91	..	14.09	3.13
Indore	84.6	73.1	91	0.11	12.05	—1.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	75.3	93	1.70	16.10	—6.17
Saugor ;	85.2	73.4	94	1.48	55.88	—2.66
Hoshangabad	86.3	74.8	94	0.42	26.05	7.33
Khandwa	87.4	75.3	94	0.28	11.91	—0.79
Akola	88.2	73.5	88	0.06	11.13	—2.48
Amraoti	86.9	72.6	93	0.30	9.25	—5.20
Nagpur	85.7	73.9	94	1.19	17.63	—2.89
Chanda	85.5	74.0	93	1.47	15.42	—6.50
Raipur	87.0	74.1	97	1.12	13.65	—6.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.9	74.9	93	2.71	35.59	— 5.06
Ratnagiri	80.1	73.3	96	1.91	65.44	6.76
Mormugao	80.7	73.7	97	2.35	?	
Karwar;	80.7	74.8	88	0.68	89.23	17.54
BOMBAY DECCANAND ; HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	72.3	89	0.35	11.20	2.73
Ahmednagar	80.1	69.0	84	0.26	9.13	1.28
Poona	78.4	62.7	59	0.54	15.62	5.10
Sholapur	75.3	70.1	92	0.71	11.95	3.57
Bijapur;	75.7	68.2	95	0.52	3.51	—1.60
Belgaum;	72.0	65.6	97	6.70	49.12	18.80
Aurangabad;	81.6	69.6	92	1.32	14.28	3.68
Nizamabad (Indur).	79.1	70.4	92	0.72	25.64	12.69
Hyderabad	74.8	69.8	86	0.26	18.46	0.17
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ;	79.0	71.3	94	2.46	86.50	11.23
Calicat ;	77.8	69.9	95	2.20	62.14	2.47
Cochin	84.0	71.9	90	1.32	44.21	—2.98
Colombo	86.0	73.2	98	0.12	13.48	1.60
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Madipatam	85.9	76.2	84	0.05	8.79	—0.95
Bellary	79.0	72.0	76	0.44	1.74	—1.09
Guddapah ;	79.7	72.8	80	0.14	6.35	—0.22
Madras	87.1	76.6	71	..	2.66	—2.45
Bangalore	79.4	74.0	92	0.19	5.21	—0.90
Coimbator	79.9	73.9	67	0.10	2.60	—0.03
Trichinopoly	92.1	77.1	55	..	0.66	—1.82
Negapatam	94.3	77.6	64	..	1.07	—1.80

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The monsoon has been extremely active in Baluchistan, but has weakened in the Punjab, and rainfall in the Gangetic plain has only been light. The temperature is low in Hyderabad, Central Madras and along the North-west Frontier. There are indications of formation of a depression off the Orissa coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Baluchisthan, East Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, West Coast of the Peninsula, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, Gujarat. A few falls also occurred in Behar, East United Provinces, South-West Punjab, South-East Madras and the North Madras Coast.

Principal amounts:—Victoria Point and jeeling, Cuttack, Chakrata, Murree and Simla one and a half; Multan two; Dera Ismail Khan three; Harnai one and a half; Chaman a half; Kalat three-quarters; Panjgur and Parachimar one; Jaipur and Udaipur one; Saugor and Jubbulpore one and a half Nagpur and Raipur one; Chanda one and a half; Bombay three; Ratnagiri and Marmagoa two; Belgaum seven; Aurangabad, Gulbarga and Hanamkonda one and a half; Mercara three; Mangalore and Calicut two; Cochin one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Baluchistan, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, West United Provinces.

Arabian sea report:—The mail steamer from Aden reports strong monsoon winds.

SIMLA, July 26.

Rain fall has increased in Gujarat but generally diminished over most of the country. There is a feeble depression lying over Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orisa, Rajputana, Gujorat, Central India and the west Coast of the Peninsula; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sind West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and the North Madras coast. A few falls also occured in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts. Tavoy three inches; Moulmein one and a half; Dibrugarh three;; Shillong and Darjeeling one; False Point five; Roorkee one and a half; Chakrata one; Sailkot two; Murree one; Jaipur one and a half; Ajmer one; Kotha two; Mount Abu four; Deesa and Ahmedabad seven; Bhuj and Rajkot two; Surat and Seoni one; Bombay and Ratnagiri four; Marmagoa two; Karwar one; Belgaum three; Mercara and Calicut one; Kurnoon one and a half.

Forecast. Decrease of rain in Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th July 1914 was 29.827 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 136 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneriod for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

Government Observatory, Colaba,

Bombay, July 24th 1914

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.573inches
Temperature of Air	78.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 ,,
Dew Point	75.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.916 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky)the whole sky cloudy-10)	10.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	80.9 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74.9 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW,W.WSW;
Movement of Wind from midnight to to midnight	329 miles.
Fall of Rain	2.08inches.
Total fall during month	17.58 ,,
Total fall during year	34.42 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th..	1.63 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Times	Depth on sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft.	in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
S	25	m 0 23	28	11	25	m 6 15	15 2
		1 6 a	29	3		7 8 a	16 2
S	26	m 1 8	27	2	26	m 6 56	15 3
		1 43 a	29	1		7 46a	17 7
M	27	m 1 54	27	9	27	m 7 37	16 7
		2 18 a	28	3		8 27a	17 5
Tu	28	m 2 42	26	11	28	m 8 21	16 0
		2 55 a	27	11		9 12a	16 10
W	29	m 3 37	26	6	29	m 9 13	18 11
		3 36 a	27	1		10 3a	16 1
Thu	30	m 4 46	26	0	30	m 10 18	20 1
		4 24 a	26	2		11 7a	16 10
F	31	m 6 4	25	9	31	m 11 45	21 1
		5 26 a	25	4			

The following are the hours of rise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 17m.
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 29 (Wednesday	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 16m.
,, 30 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.
,, 31 (Friday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, July 7th, 7h. 29-8.m p.m; Last Quarter, 15th, 1h.1-1m p.m.; Apogee, 15th 3-6h. p.m.; New Moon, 23rd 8h. 8-4m. a.m.; Perigee, 28th, 5-5h, p.m.; First Quarter, 30th, 5h. 21-0m. a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 25th
S.S. Ozarda — Arthurs — Moulmein
July 10
S.S. Lhasa — Manley — Karachi July 23
S.S. Ocean — Christiansen — Calcutta July 11
July 26th
S.S. Bandra — Maude — Busreh etc.

DEPARTURES.

July 25th
S.S. Persia — Jenkins — London
July 26th
S.S. Scindia — Kelso — Marseilles & Liverpool
S.S. Lindenfels — Muller — Antwerp & Hamburg
S.S. Hidalgo — Harboard — Hull

The following vessels obtain her port clearance on Saturday

Steamer Clan Macpherson Schapland Portsaid (for ordinary and Garston.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.

Steamer clematis for Hull &c.

" Caledonia for London.

*To arrive

S. S. Ozarda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Ozarda, 3,037 tons, Captain M. C. Arthurs, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, which port she had left on July 10, with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on July 23, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ocean.—The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain J. L. Christiansen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, which port she had left on July 11, with a cargo of goal.

S. S. Bandra.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Bandra, 1,877 tons, Captain H. Maude, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's. steamer Persia 4,154 tons Captain B. Jenkins sailed on Saturday for London with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Scindia.—The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso sailed on Sunday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

S. S. Lindenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain H. Muller sailed on Sunday for Antwerp and Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Hidalgo.—The Wilson Line steamer Hidalgo, 2,760 tons, Captain R. A. Harboard sailed on Sunday for Hull with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Macpherson.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, 3,041 tons, Captain C. Schapland will sail to-day for Port Said (for order) and Garston with a general cargo.

S. S. Java Maru.—The O. S. K. Steamer Java Maru, left Singapore, for Colombo, via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 23rd. instant.

S. S. Jinsen Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru, left Kobe, for Hongkong, via Moji on the 24th. instant.

S. S. City of Manchester.—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Manchester, homeward bound arrived at Suez on the morning of the 23rd. instant.

S. S. Clan Gordon:—The Clan Line steamer Gordon arrived at London on the evening of the 23rd.

S. S. Manora:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left Suez on the morning of the 24th inst.

S. S. Marmora:—The P. & O Co.'s steamer Marmora arrived at Playmouth on the morning of the 24th inst.

S. S. Malda:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Malda left Port Said on the evening of the 24th inst.

S. S. Chakrata:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakrata left Suez on the morning of the 24th inst.

The Bombay mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 24th instant.

P DOCK.

Saturday, July 25th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS.
A	Clan Macpherson	Shapland	W. & A. G. & Co
C & R	Jeddah	Grant	Arab Steamer
D & E	Marienfels	Sieghold	W. & A. G. & Co
H	Taiyabi (Repairing)	Kass	R. E. Collin & Co
K	Lawoe	Wheeler	Arab Steamer
M	Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. Co
N	Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & A G. & Co
O	Islami	Watson	T. M. & Co
P.	Chindwara	Hoxley	M. M. & C

V. DOCK.

1	Susquehanna	Lewis	& A. G. & Co
7	Clematis	Gunn	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Borderdale	Hay	J.P.& Co
8	Dandolo	Giacopello	V. S. N. & Co
9	Bruefels	Himermann	W. & A. G & Co
12 & 13	Chanda	Cunningham	M. M. & Co
15	Firenze	Merlo	Rubattino Line

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4	Himalaya	Cooks	P. & O. S. N. & Co
5	Rangoon Maru	Nomura	N. Y. K.
6	City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
7	Marienbad	Beinarz	A. L. S. N. & Co
8	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
10	Nairung	Fallis	T. M. & Co
11	Nurani	Lewis (Repairing)	T. M. & Co
16	Koweit	Brewis	Arab Steamer
17	Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

M, W. D. D.

Salsette	Vine	P. & O.	Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Atlantica	Kock	T. M. & Co
Beekbergen	Mearden	T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	C. W. & Co
Baron Erskine	Tasker	K. N. & Co
Caledonian	Goubault	M. M. & Co
Clan Robertson	Porterfield	T. M & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N Co
Dwarka	King	M. M. & Co
Gramsbergen	Gook	T. M. & Co
Imani	Johnson	K. N. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
Kirkee	Curle	W. & A. G. & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co.
Ocean	Christiansen	The Bombay & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Swazi	Abbey	T. M. & Co
Steenbergen	Yonge	K. M. & Co
Stephentis	Robinson	

EXPORTS.

July 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

SCINDIA (s) 19 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 12 bales wool, R. Peerchand; 24 bales wool, C. Tatalal.

FOR NEW YORK.

SCINDIA (s) 51 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damji and Co.

WARTENFELS (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, C. B. Nanavaty and Co.

FOR HULL.

GRAMSBERGEN (s) 501 cwts. myraboiams crushed, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR PORTSAID (FOR ORDERS).

CLAN MACPHERSON (s) 4,642 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MANCHESTER.

BEEK-BERGEN (s) 5,500 tons manganese ore, T. Morrison and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

LINDENFELS (s) 23 bales cotton, 30 bales kemp, 76 bales cotton waste, C. Peraj and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 200 cwts. kiri, C. Hummel.

FOR HAMBURG.

BRAUGFELS (s) 55 bales cotton, 55 bales cotton pickings, Solomon Brothers; 40 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy; 33 bales cotton, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR BERGEN.

BRAUNFELS (s) 50 bales hemp, G. Verjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

KIRKLEE (s) 2,001 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 999 cwts. linseed, Megajee Jiawjee and Co.

FIRENZE (s) 1,680 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

KIRKLEE (s) 1,300 tons manganese ore, Schroder Schmidt and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

FIRENZE (s) 570 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 1,500 cwts. teel seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

E. F. FERDINAND 269 pieces 50 bundles teakwood planks, McKenzie's Saw Mills; 570 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

E. F. FERDINNAND (s) 1,600 cwts. castor-seed, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

MARIENBAD (s) 220 bales cotton, R. Bhagwanlal and Co.. 1,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR FIUME.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts. linseed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

E. F. FERDINAND (s) 3,000 cwts. gingelly seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.; 977 cwts. gingelly seed, H. Jamnadas.

MARIENBAD (s) 1,000 cwts. gingelly seed, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

MARIENBAD (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, The Swadeshi Mills Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

SWAZI (s) 5,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.

FOR KOBE.

RANGOON MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

HIMALAYA (s) 15 cwts. Indian chutney, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co.; 135 cwts. bysabole, A. H. Mawji and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. CHINDWARA from Rangoon, Agents M. M. and Co.—63,109 bags rice, 100 bags turmeric, 50 bags orpiment, 250 bags black peas, 438 bags pepper, 49 cases tea, 8 cases cooka shells, 4 cases jams, 1 case biscuits, 21 casks cow hides, 125 casks cocoanut oil, 4 bundles wool, 4 bundles tarpaulins, 7 bundles shooks.

S. S. CALEDONIA from London, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1,449 cases brandy, 305 cases gin, 100 cases whisky, 88 cases spirits, 200 cases vermouth, 6 cases liquor, 17 cases liqueur, 465 casks 5 hogsheads 2 packages 2 cases wine, 28 casks 1 case sealing wax, 3 cases glass bottles, 1 case perfumery, 11 cases 62 bales 22 rolls 21 packages paper, 6 cases woollen goods, 12 cases cotton and woollen goods, 51 cases 105 bales cotton goods, 9 cases cotton and artificial silk goods, 3 cases silk goods, 12 cases silk and cotton goods, 4 cases piece-goods, 883 casks cement, 8 cases clocks and watches, 1 case cigars, 5 cases cigarettes, 2 cases tobacco, 10 casks ivory, 125 bundles Y. M. sheets, 50 bales Y. M. circles, 200 kegs lead ore, 1 case lead, 25 bottles quick silver, 440 bags seeds, 15 sacks cummin seed, 100 cases condensed milk, 138 cases biscuits, 41 cases saffron, 15 cases pens, 6 packages buckets, 875 drums oil, 10 drums linseed oil, 35 casks aliline salt, 408 packages 113 cases 1 drum aniline colour, 243 casks alizarine, 22 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 27 boxes 1 case specie, 240 cases 241 packages 15 drums 63 casks colour, 73 cases 1,071 kegs 115 drums 72 packages paints, 1 cask tallow.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT.

KATHIAWAR.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 24.

The Bombay Mails of 11th inst. arrived at Brindisi this morning.

Consols 2½ % .. .. 75—1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.17½—½
Rentes 3 % .. .. 80—
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.52plus 1
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 24⅞—3/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 24 13/16—3/16
Closing Tone of silver:—sellers no Buyers.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63⅝—1/16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. ½ 27/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %
since 29th January 1914.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about .. .. £ 125,000
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88¾—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2⅝unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Nills 6 m/st. 3⅜unchgd.
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 3unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 1¾unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. .. 2unchgd.
The sum of £150,000 has been set aside on a/c Council of India Indian gold Standard Reserve.

London, July 25th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. 73¼—1½
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.15—2½
Rentes 3 % .. .. 78—2
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.52½plus ½
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 24 7/16—5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 24 9/16—¼
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by China selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63½ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. 1/3 27/32 unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) .. 88—¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. .. 2⅝plus ½
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3½plus½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months .. 3½plus ½
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 4unchgd.¾
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Interest day to day loans .. 2unchgd.½
„ 7 day market loans .. 2½unchgd.½

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	120,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	150,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 1,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 1.000
Futures at New York Aug. .. ..12.27—8
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.27—13
Declined owing to favourable weather Reports and Commission house liquidation.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. .. 12.66—19
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.35—14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. 8¾—⅞
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½plus ½
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 53⅞—⅜

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 18,000
„ „ to France and Continent 10000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports .. 268,000
„ „ „ at Interior Ports .. 128,000

New York, July 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 2,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 3,000
„ „ to Continent 3,000
Futures at New York Aug. .. 12.10—17
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.11—16
Declined owing to favorable weather Reports and to Foreign selling.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..13 5/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans Aug. .. 12.55—11
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.28—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¼unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88⅛p—¾
Silver Commercial Bars .. .. 53½—⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 24th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 5,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 300
„ „ Imports 2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Dull-Steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.
Tone of Manchester Market Buyers & sellers apart.
Mid. Americans 7.38plus 3
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9.10unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Aug. 12.27—8
Oct. 12.37—3
New York Official noon call Aug. 12.26—9
Oct. 12.31—9
New Orleans 10 a.m. Qug. 12.80—5
Oct. 12.43—6

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.15plus 1
A.S.	6.92 „ 1
S.O.	6.76 „ 1
O.N.	6.72 „ 2
N.D.	6.66 „ 1
D.J.	6.65 „ 1
J.F.	6.66 „ 1
F.M.	6.67 „ 1
M.A.	6.69 „ 1
A.M.	6.69 „ 1

Liverpool, July 25th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 3,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 200
„ Imports 5,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate business—Easier,
Tone of Manchester Market Weak.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.27—11
Egyptian F.G.F. .. .. .. 9—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.04plus11
A.S.	6.81 „ 11
S.O.	6.64 „ 12
O.N.	6.60 „ 12
N.D.	6.55 „ 11
D.J.	6.54 „ 11
J.F.	6.55 „ 11
F.M.	6.56 „ 11
M.A.	6.57 „ 12

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,400,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	163,000
East Indian Visible Supply	429,000
American Visible Supply	1,760,000
Other Visible Supply	160,000
Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	500
Total Speculation	1,000
East Indian Export	30
East Indian Stock	58,000
East Indian Forwarded	2,400
East Indian Actual Export	1,600
East Indian Imports	4,000
American Afloat	50,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	97,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady more enquiry.
Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices unchanged.

Weft American 54's	11 7/16
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11¼
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10¾
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	11
„ 42's	11 7/16
„ American 60's	15
„ Egyptian 60's	16
„ „ 80's	21
Grey Shirtings 39 by 37½/38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7/9
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8/2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2/8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends.	2/1
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12/10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅝
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11⅝
F.G.F. Tinniwelly cif. Liverpool	5⅞
Buyers or Sellers	sellers.
Months	July-Aug.
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11⅝
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	12⅞
„ „ „ 60's	14¼
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16¾
„ „ „ 60's	17½

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, July 24th.

Bales.

Total Actiual Export	6,000
„ Forwarded	43,000
„ Imports	34,000
„ Stock	868,000
Stock of Cotton in London:— ..	5680
Coconada Fair Red cif. London	5
Coconada Ginned cif. London.. ..	5 1/32
Western good cif. London	5 5/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

WHEAT.

London, July 24th.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull done 37plus ¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull value firm 36½plus ¼
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.
South Australian Jan.-Feb.; (new month) sellers 36½
Victorian Jan.-Feb.; (New month) sellers 36½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers (New month) 36½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk Buyers 55—⅜
Rapeseed, Brown 416lbs, ex-Ship July--Aug.; Antwerp sellers steady unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.; Antwerp done firm 54⅛plus ⅞
Linseed Calcutta Calcutta firm Aug.-London done Buyers 52/ip lus 3
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept. Hamburg done firm 49½p us ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull done quiet unchanged £6/6/0

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M. B.	59¾—3/16
Copper Braziers	£73½—½
Yellow Metal unchanged	6½
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged	4/6/3
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	10/15/0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India	4/16/3—1s/3d

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 10/6—6d
Arrivals:—"Iran."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; quiet 12/6½plus ¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchgd. 11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/3½plus½d
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/5½plus ¾d
Steadier not much doing.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady without activity unchanged 13/5¼
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged 10
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged 10/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec.; value unchanged 11/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug.-Dec.; value quiet unchanged 11/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; quiet Buyers 2/10½—½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORTS.

London, July 25th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi. per 492lbs. C.I.F July-Aug.; Hull done 37¼plus ¼
F.A.Q. Red Karachi. per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug.; Hull Buyers Firm 36½plus ⅜
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal.
South Australian. Jan.-Feb.; sellers 37plus ½
Victorian. Jan.-Feb.; sellers 37plus ½
New South Wales Jan.-Feb.; sellers 37plus ½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers 55½plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers Firm unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm 54¼plus ⅛
Linseed Calcutta value Aug.-Sep.; London Firm 53plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Aug.-Sept; Hamburg sellers firm. 49½plus ⅜
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged £6/6/0

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; Firmer but not much doing 12/7½plus ¾d
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchanged 11/9
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/4½plus 1
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. 9/6plus ¾
Firm at further advance
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers Nov.-Dec.; inactive 13/6½plus 1½
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Dec.; value unchanged 10
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug-Dec.; value unchanged 10/11½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Dec.; value unchanged 11/4½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Aug-Dec.; value steady but still no business unchanged. 11/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; value quiet but steady 2/10½plus ¼d

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY, July 25.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of the market is steady but business continues slack.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s. d.
T.T. ready	1 3 15-16
D.D. mail	1 3 31-32
T.T. forward, Sept.	1 4
BANKS BUYING—	
Private D.D. ready	1 4
Credits 3 m-s ready	1 4⅛
„ „ forward, next mail ..	1 4 5—32
„ „ 6 m-s ready	1 4 5—32
France 3m-s ready	160½
Marks „ „	138
60 days Hongkong	133½
„ Shanghai	177½
„ Japan	150½

BULLION.

The reaction in London was short lived and bar silver declined 3/16 both for ready and forward, the rates being 24⅜ and 24 13/16 respectively. The local market opened easier and the tone has been weak. A small business was done at and about our quotations.

We quote—

	Rs. a. P
English bar gold	24 2 0
Australian bar gold	24 1 6
Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver (cum duty) ready	72 11 0
1st Settlement	73 11 0
2nd Settlement	72 8 0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 23rd July 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway	23	26,457
B. B. & C. I. Railway	27	32,863

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market presented a scene of excitement to-day and violent fluctuations were noticed during the course of the day. The market opened at Rs. 95-14-6 gradually dropped to Rs. 95-11 but suddenly improved and closed at Rs. 95-13 for the 31st July delivery. The rate for the 31st August settlement sagged in conformity with the rate for the current settlement, and after touching Rs. 95-7 closed at Rs. 95-9 (sellers).

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 101.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market displayed a better tone to-day and the rates were well maintained.

Davids improved to Rs. 500 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 42.

Standards stood steady at Rs. 960.

Madhavji advanced to Rs. 1,875.

New City of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,127½.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 282½ and Swans at Rs. 225.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 717½ for cash.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 935 in the morning but at the close they improved to Rs. 94.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 83½ and Deferred at Rs. 147.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened week and a few transactions were booked at Rs. 222½ but subsequently improved to Rs. 225.

Telephones moved up to Rs. 80.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—Very small market, barely steady. Some scattered local and Continental selling. Rumours of showers in Texas. Later:—Narrow market, eased on rains being officially reported in Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas. For near positions market is steadier on spinners calling cotton." (New York): "Steady during the day; eased on reports of rain in Texas." (Crop):—"In Central Texas and South Oklahoma ½ to 1 inch of rain has fallen. A correspondent cables:—National Ginners' Association report is rumoured to be 80.6 per cent. which I think is too high."

Private:—"Our preliminary estimate of the average condition of the crop is 78.7 per cent."

Gruning:—"Rains reported in Central Texas. Our opinion is that we shall see lower prices or rains continue."

A. Stern and Co.:—"Rains reported Texas. Unless crop prospects are unfavourable we are not confident of better prices."

Owing to a printer's error the whole of the first page of our yesterday's Cotton market Report was omitted.

There was a moderate drop of 13 to 14 points in the October position in New York and New Orleans on rains reported in Texas. The market is entirely a weather one and will be governed by the reports from day to day. It is *rumoured* that the National Ginners' Association estimate the average condition of the crop at 80.6. A private estimate is 78.7 or nearly two per cent. less. Other estimates will be received shortly. The Bureau Report will be publish in America on the 31st instant.

The local market opened easier in sympathy with the decline in America. Rates were about Rs. 2 lower all round. There has been little business doing and prices are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry is limited.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Int. Fully Good.	Good.	Deliver.
Fine Fully Good Good			Jan. 1915
H.G. Bengals	215	..	
M.G. Bengals	225	..	July
Do.	201	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Kandeish	236	..	July
Do.	210	200 ..	n. 1915
M.G. Hinguughat Wardha	272	.. ..	Ja,.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	260	.. ..	„
M.G. Yeotmahl	263	.. ..	„
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	267	.. ..	„
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum, Do. ..	247	.. ..	„
M.G. Amravati	226	.. ..	July5
M.G. Broach	251	.. ..	Jan. 1 1915
Do.	271	.. 282	March 1915
M.G. Muttla	204	192 ..	July „
Saw-ginned Dharwar		.. 250	„
M.G. Westerns		.. 260	„
Do.		.. 255	„
M.G. Compta		.. 275	„
M.G. Miraj		.. 280	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER

Opening Tone	Easier
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	5,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	
J.A.	7.03—7
A.S.	6.85—7
S.O.	6.68—8
O.N.	6.64—8
N.D.	6.58—8
D.J.	6.58—7
J.F.	6.59—7
F.M.	6.60—7
M.A.	6.62—7

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is firm.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready White Pessi 85 p.c. ..	5 12 6 R. T.
White Delhi Sept. ..	5 14 6 „
May ..	5 11 0 „

Linseed:—The Market is firm.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bold Brown Ready ..	8 14 6 B. T.
Bold Brown Sept ..	9 10 6 R. T.
May ..	9 14 3 R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Brown Cawnport ready ..	8 4 0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready ..	9 2 0 „
Brown Delhi May ..	8 8 0 R. T.

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Black Kutni ..	46 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ..	58 8 0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Bold ..	51 0 0
Small ..	50 0 0

Mowrased:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready ..	6 12 0 R. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready ..	11 0 0 R. T.

Castorseed.—The Market is quiet.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Madras ready ..	34 0 0
Forward ..	6 15 0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.
Quotations:—

	Rs. a. p.
Beeor ..	25 0 0
Guzerat ..	24 4 0

FREIGHT QUOTAATION.

July 25.

Antwerp:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 9 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.
Dunkirk:—10 l.s., 12 s.c., ready; 9 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.
Hull:—9 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 9 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.
Havre:—13 l.s., 14 s.c., ready; 12 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.
Hamburg:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 11 l.s., 13 s.c., forward.
Genoa: 11 l.s., 12 s.c., forward.
Liverpool and Marseilles:—10 l.s., 11 s.c., ready; 10 l.s., 11 s.c., forward.
Trieste and Venice:—14-6 l.s., 15-6 s.c., forward.
London:—10-6 l.s., 12-6 s.c., forward.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton ..	1,430 Bales
Wheat ..	7,006 Cwts.
Linseed ..	2,425 „
Rape, Rai etc. ..	561 „
Gingellyseed ..	Nil, „
Poppyseed ..	980 „
Groundnuts ..	284 „
Castorseed ..	5,201 „
Rice ..	3,764 „
Myrabolams ..	412 „
Cottonseed ..	6,377 „
Mowraseed ..	2,236 „
Gram ..	251 „
Jowar ..	9,001 „
Maize ..	Nil „
Barley ..	258 „

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday 24th July 1914, should be regarded as a Half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

It has also been decided that Friday 24th July 1914, should be considered as a Non Weather Working Day in the Stream.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotations.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	240
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	55
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,735 XD
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1430
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	60 XD
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 20	do.	Nil	6
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	—	Nil.	19½
Central Co-operative bank, Rs. 20	—	As 8-8	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,440
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	—	44%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 } New Issue Rs 15 } ..	— June	10% 10%	30 nom 15 nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O.)	—	—	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 £)	—	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	—	16%	£63
Mercantile Bank .. .. £ 12½ A £12½ B	—	8% 8%	£23 £22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	24%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	March	6%	79
National Bank of India £12½	— Sep.-Mar.	14%	63

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	290
Godavery Valley ..	—	6	90
Harvey and Sabapath ..	July	40	645½
Hindustan P. & M. ..	—	15	0
Kingsloe ..	Sept.	5	55
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	155
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	—	7%	84
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	100
Mahmudpura Co ..	—	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	25
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	18
Mannar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	220
New East India ..	Sep.	40	700
New Motussil Co., ..	Nov	50	852½
New Berar ..	Jan	40	542½
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	68.5
Sind ..	Nov.	20	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	652½
Vardwan G.P. ..	—	12	130

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	815
Alliance ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	50 Nom
Berar Manufacturing ..	—	—	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing ..	—	—	117½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	—	25	560
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	445
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	195
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1830
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	555
Chinoi Silk ..	—	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1430
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Cooria	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	101½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	220½
David	May-Nov.	20	509
Edward Sassoon ..	April	10	165
Emperor Edward ..	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	420
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1250
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	284½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	480
Hindustan	November	60	800
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	1250
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	98½ XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	140
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95 XD
Jewraj Balco	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills.	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	15
Kastoorchand Mills ..	New	New	—
Khandesh	June-Dec.	25	—
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1 260 XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	720
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1145
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1075
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,550
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1535
Meyer Sassoon	—	N	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	50	12,540
Nawab of Cambay ..	—	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	6	217½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	75	1125
Pearl mill	New	New	200
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	165
Presidency	April	25	320
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	1Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	1Yr. 25	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	3,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Maratta	Nov.	40	960
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov.	40	960
Sun	—	Nil	1231
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	222½
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1420
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	2½ Premium
„ „ 5% P. Rs. 50.	New	New	20 Dis
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1100
Vishnu Cotton ..	—	Nil	375
7 % P		Nil	635
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning ..	April	15	22

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	135
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6%	130
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-Aug.	9%	150 CD
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July	4%	127 XD.
Dhond Baramati Rs 10..	do.	4%	191
Gujarat Rlys. Rs. 10..	Apl.-Oct.	4%	103
Mandra B m Rly Rs. 25 .	Jan.-July	4%	294
Sara-Sirajuanj Rly. Rs.50	Jan. July	4%	484
Sind Light Rlys.	June-Dec.	8%	178
Tapti Valley Railway Co...	Apl.-Aug.	6%	£607½
Upper Sind Light Rly. ..	do.	4%	127

Miscellaneous Companies.

Alcock Ashdown Co., ..	May-Oct.	6	115 X
All India U. L. Co., Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	August	R. 1	6
Bamankus ..	—	—	3
Backbay Bath ..	—	—	35
Badham Pile ..	July.	7	84 XD
Bangla Tram Co., ..	Jan.-Aug.	Nil.	40
Bo. Burma T. Corpt. Rs 125 ..	—	32	940
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ltd (O. P.	Feb.-Aug. July	6% 5%	178 224
Bombay Ice Manufg. ..	—	Nil.	19
Bombay Flour Mill ..	Mar.-Oct.	25	8824
Bo. Land and Building ..	—	Rs. 25	500
Bombay S.N. Co., O.) ..	Mar.-Sep.	Rs. 5	222½
Bombay S.N. Co., P.) ..	Mar.-Sep.	6%	257½
Central L. Mining Co. ..	April.	1	28
City of Bombay Building Co., ..	Dec.-Jan.	20	450
Delhi Flour ..	Sept.	Nil	91
Empire of I.L. Rs. 50 ..	April	42½	$87 1 2
Indian Cement Rs. 150 ..	—	New	125
Indian Mercantile In. Co., Ltd. Rs. 20 ..	Nov.	Nil	—
Cotton Oil Company { O { Old 100 / New 75 / Issue 75 P { 7%P 150	June — Oct.-July July	7% 7% 10%	73 155 182
John Roberts & Co., ..	—	10%	51
Jost Engineering Co., Rs.50	do.	10%	53
Katni Cement Ordy. 100 ..	—	—	83
„ Defd 40 ..	—	—	76
„ 7%Pref. 100 ..	—	—	96
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175 ..	—	12½	167
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75	July	..	100
Marcks & Co., ..	—	8	92 XD
Marsland Pr. Co., O. ..	—	Nil	70 Nom.
Marsland Price Co., 7%P..	—	7%	59
Napier Hotels Co., ..	May	Rs 30	38
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs 50	April	80%	710
Phillips & Co., ..	Sept.	10%	31
Port Canning Co., ..	do.	45	870
Shivaji pur Syad, etc. ..	April	17½	19
Straum Carbonic Gas Co.	Mar-Aug.	6%	79
Soandy & Co., ..	—	Nil	12½ Nom.
Tata Iron and Steel { O / D / P.	Jan. & July	— — 6%	83¼ 147 167
Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary ..	Jan.	4%	1195
Preference 7% ..	do.	4%	1135
Tata Hydro Electric 5½% Debentures Con. 7% Pref.)	Apl.-Oct.	5½%	2,088
Thacker & Co., ..	May	34%	£124
Telephone Co., ..	April	Rs. 8	81
Trombay & Co. ..	July	15	68

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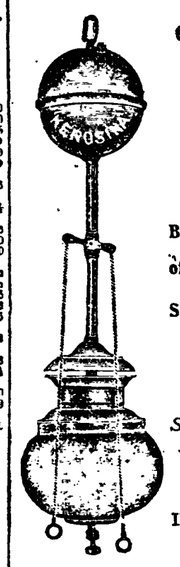

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER A MOULVI'S PROPERTY

(Beore Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BIBI SHAH JEHAN BEGAM *v.* ESSAK SULEMAN PATKA.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendant property belonging to her deceased father Moulvi Hafiz Abdul Gafur, who was a leader of the prayers at the Rangari Mohalla Mosque in Bombay and was revered as a very learned and pious man by the Halai Memon Dhoka Jamat of Bombay who frequented the mosque.

Abdul Gafur died in 1910 leaving his daughter the plaintiff then 16 years of age as his sole heir. The deceased left property consisting of cash and ornaments and books of the value of about a lakh of rupees. Among the items making up this amount were 2,500 gold sovereigns and books of the value of Rs. 28,000. The defendant, a disciple of the deceased, according to the plaintiff, took possession of all this property on her father's death on the ground that the plaintiff was a minor and promising to restore the same to her on her attaining majority. Some time after her father's death the defendant opened a free library for the use of Sunni Mahomedans in the name of the deceased and with the books belonging to the deceased. The plaintiff after attaining majority had sent an attorney's letter to the defendant, asking him to hand over the property to her, and had filed this suit to enforce her claim.

The defendant while admitting that the deceased left property in cash, ornaments and books, stated that its value was nothing like that mentioned by the plaintiff. On the death of the deceased his property was inventoried before a "Panch" of the members of the Jamat and after defraying his funeral expenses a sum of Rs. 14,000 was deposited in the current account of the Bank of Bombay in the name of Dhok Jamat by the Jamat's manager Haji Aboo Haji Habib under the instructions of the Panch who also took charge of the box of ornaments.

The books were handed over to an Anjuman for opening a free library, the Anjuman undertaking to return the same to plaintiff on her attaining majority and which it was now prepared to hand over to her.

The hearing is proceeding.

Mr. Jardine Mr. R.D.N. Wadia and Mr. Daver appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taliarkhan and Mr. Bhadurjee appeared for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Captain and Valdya.

Attorneys for defendants: Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasjee Dinshaw and Co.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CREDIT BANK CASE.

ADJOURNED TILL AUGUST 3.

At a sitting of the third Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Hayward, on Saturday, the Advocate-General Mr. M. R. Jardine applied that the case in which Inspector Morris of the C.I.D., has charged Jaffer Jusoob and N. R. Mistry, lately manager and auditor respectively of the Credit Bank (now in liquidation) with offences relating to an alleged false balance-sheet of the Bank be fixed for hearing for Monday, 3rd August.

Counsel said that in view of the importance of the case it was thought desirable that he should appear to prosecute; but he was required in his official capacity to attend the meetings of the Legislative Council which begins its work at Poona today. He said that his presence there was necessary and it was believed that the sittings will last until Thursday at the earliest, though probabilities were that they will go on for a week. Even if the Council finished work on Thursday, it would not be desirable to begin on Friday, the day being a mail day and consequently it would be very inconvenient for a special jury to come on that day.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talairkhan appeared for Mistry and consented to the adjournment of the case.

Replying to a question put by his Lordship, the Advocate-General said that in all probabilities the case would last for a week.

His Lordship pointed out that after Tuesday there would be no cases before him and there would be some question about arranging for work.

It was eventually agreed that the case must come on Monday 3rd August as there was no other alternative.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* MOHANLAL KUPCHAND.

The accused was comitted to the Sessions by Mr. Athavle, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate in May, 1914, on the charges of (1) having been in possession of instruments and materials for the purpose of counterfeiting coins under section 235 of the Penal Code and of (2) having been in possession of seven one anna nickel coins which were counterfeit, under section 243 of the Penal Code.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil appeared for the prosecution. The accused was not defended.

Briefly the facts are that on the 12th of April when the Police arrested Syed Ebrahim an old offender who was sentenced by his Lordship on Friday to transportation for life on similar charges, he (Syed Ebrahim) gave certain information to the Police in consequence of which the Police accompanied by Syed Ebrahim went to the place of the accused at Dadyseth Agiary Lane. A Panch was formed, and the accused's house was searched. Certain instruments and base metal necessary for the purpose of counterfeiting coins were found in his room. 115, one anna nickel coins, which were counterfeit were also found there.

The instruments found in the room of the accused were files, nails, forge bellows crucibles, a pair of moulds, rings and base metal.

Mr. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Mint and Mr. Gravestone, Assistant Assay Master gave evidence and deposed to the effect that the coins were examined and were found to be counterfeit. The genuine coins are "struck," while these false ones were cast.

After the evidence of the Police and a member of the Panch was finished the accused was asked to make a statement. He stated that he had been away from Bombay from the 4th to the 12th April. During his absence for seven days, his servant Laxman who was also his subtenant must have brought these instruments to his servant's room. The instruments were found in his room. He was a clerk in the Bombay Brush Manufacturing Company, getting a salary of Rs. 35 p. m. If he had been counterfeiting coins, he would not have been in debt to the extent of Rs. 1,200.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on both charges, and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge. Sentences to run concurrently.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* KARIMKHAN BAHADURKHAN AND KASSUM EBRAHIM.

In this case the two accused were charged with having committed the offences of (1) house-breaking by night under section 457 of the Penal Code of (2) theft and (3) abetment of each other in regard to the two offences. Mr. Chatfield appeared for the prosecution.

The facts are that the policemen on duty at Kalbadevi Road passed the shop of the Jamnadas Ranchhoddas, a merchant dealing in tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, at 2 a.m. on the morning of 19th May. The locks were found in proper order. At about 3-30 a.m., when they took another round, the locks were found to have been broken open and inside the shop they found the two accused. One of the accused threatened to stab the police with a small pen-knife. The drawers of a table in the shop were also found tampered with and a sum of Rs. 7-1-10 was found missing from it by the owner of the shop. The accused were committed to the Sessions by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate in May, 1914.

The jury, after hearing the evidence and address for the prosecution and his Lordship's summing-up, returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against both accused on all the charges.

Considering the two previous convictions the first accused had, his Lordship sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment and thereafter to report his place of residence to the police for two years.

His Lordship, sentenced the second accused to transportation for seven years as he had many previous convictions.

PICK-POCKET SENTENCED.

(Before Mr. Justice Hayward and a Common Jury.)

EMPEROR *v.* TUKARAM KHANDOO.

The accused who was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 9th June, 1914, was charged with having committed the offence of theft on the 8th of June by picking a purse containing Rs. 2-2-10 from the pocket of one Raghoo Gopal who had gone to buy some provisions in the Crawford Market. One Posibai saw the accused picking the complaints' pocket and removing the money. She informed the complainant and raised an alarm. The police was called and the purse and the money were found on his person.

Mr. Jaffer Hajibhai appeared for the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of theft and his Lordship taking into consideration the previous convictions the accused had, sentenced him to transportation for seven years.

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

SHAIKH ABDUL REHMAN EXAMINED.

In pursuance of powers vested in him under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, Mr. R. B. Patel, Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, recorded further evidence taken at the public examination on Saturday of Shaikh Abdul Rehman, the Arab Pearl merchant, who failed in October last.

The insolvent was further cross-examined by Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little and Company on behalf of the firm of Beg Mahomed. He said that the account of Naginchand Zaverchand shown to him in his books was not his account but it was an account between Naginchand and Shaikh Jassim, the insolvent's cousin. When Shaikh Jassim went to England Naginchand owed him Rs. 1,90,000. At that time Shaikh Salem was managing the business of Shaikh Jassim. Salem gave him the books and asked him to receive the money from Naginchand. In the account of Manibhai Premabhai there was an entry showing that Rs. 50,000 were paid in by cheque. He got the cheque cashed by the Merchants' Bank and received the amount in cash. Out of this sum, Rs. 25,000 were sent to the Eastern Bank, Rs. 15,000 paid to the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Rs. 10,000 to Haji Hayem Gulam Hussein. In his book there was a further entry of Rs. 24,000 drawn by a cheque on the Indian Specie Bank. The whole of that sum was paid in the Merchants' Bank. There was an entry under date 13th March, 1913 showing that Rs. 15,000 were paid to Mr. Gordhandass Khatao. There was no ledger account of Mr. Gordhandass as he had no business connection with him. How and under what circumstances this sum was paid to Mr. Gordhandass he did not remember. He did not remember if there were other similar entries regarding payments to Mr. Gordhandass. He remembered borrowing, one lakh from Mr. Gordhandass. There was no ledger entry in his books about that. For that loan he had pledged Eastern Bank shares with Mr. Gordhandass. He did not remember when he borrowed this money, it was more than a year ago. He was Mr. Gordhandass' debtor even now, but he did not remember for how much. He had to write up that account. In his pass-book of the Merchants' Bank there was no entry of Rs. 24,000. He would inquire about it and give his explanation at the next hearing. In his cash book there was an entry under date 9th May, 1911 showing a payment of Rs. three lakhs by a cheque to Yusoof Abdulla. At that time there was no ledger account of Yusoof. He paid this sum in respect of pearls worth four lakhs that he had purchased from Yusoof. This was when he commenced business and he believed there was an account of that transaction. In the same book there was an entry of a payment of Rs. 97,000 and odd made to Mahomed and Yusoof Abdulla but that was on behalf of one Abdul Karim. It was on account of either pearls or hundies. In the ledger account under date 24th September 1911, a sum of Rs. 10,000 was credited to Luxmidass Tekchand. He received that sum on the 30th of Ramjan and on the next day he sent Rs. 18,000 to the Eastern Bank. There was no entry of Rs. 10,000 in the cash book; he could not say why. In the ledger, under date 15 January 1911, there was an account of Abdulla bin Akhoja. There was no debit entry of Rs. 5,000 and odd and for Rs. 3,264 in the cash book. Abdulla did not owe him these amounts. Abdulla had purchased three first class tickets to Port Said for him (the insolvent) and his two friends. His friends had not paid for the tickets.

Further examination of the insolvent was at this stage adjourned.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 27TH OF JULY, 1914.

Before The Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

1098-13—Dhanjishaw & B. Pandharinath Pandurang Mhatre v. Bagannath Pandurang Mhatre Jam E & D.

Suits for hearing & final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

17-13—Bick M R & Co Kanji Alarakhia & anr Sufferali Versi Lalji & ors Jeh S M & H Tyabji D & Co Part heard 8-1-14.

Long Causes.

837—13 Sabnis and G Bibibai v. Mahomed Hoosein & ors M B Chothia Jehangir G & B.

655—12 Bhaishanker K & G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand v. Prof Tribhowandas Kallianji Gajjar and ors Bicknell M R & Co Tyabjee D & Co not to be called on till 31-7-14.

1056—13 Captain and V Gomtibai v. Vallabhadas Hirji a firm and ors Shroff D and D.

1149—13 J A Valles Anna Dominga Miranda & anr v. Jacquinne Vincente Pinto and ors.

187-13 Dastur and Co Ratanlal Choonilal Pannalal v. The Municipal Comr. for the Co., of Bombay Crawford B & Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

775—13 Crawford B & Co The Trustees of the Improvement of the City of Bombay v. Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal Dastur and Co Crawford B and Co. not to be called on till 31-7-14.

961—13 Edgelow G W & Co Mulji Cursondas v. Madhowji Thakersey & Co a firm Payne & Co not to be called on till 30-1-14.

437—14 Little and Co The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v. Keshrichand Rupchand Edgelow G W & Co.

1029—13 Tyabji D & Co The Advocate General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai & ors Madhojee K & C Mirza M & M.

372—14 Ardeshir H D & Co Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v. Mahomed Haji Ismail Mans H M & Co.

449-12 Payne & Co Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors v. Heerji Ardeshir Dady & ors Patel & Ez. Dastur & Co.

507-14—Khunderao L & M Khumaji Guyaji & Co a firm v. Dayabhai Chotalal & ors C P D'Cunha.

1180-13—Wadia G and Co, Sakhinabai widow v Bai Kazbai widow and ors, Shroff D and D.

371-14 Jehangir M & S Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram & anr Pestonji R K & Co Jehangir S M & H

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

741-13—Captain and V, Bibi Shah Jehan Begum v Essak Sulleman Patka, Ardeshir H D and Co, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

678-14—Patell & Ez. Sahibram Surajmal a firm v. Mukunchand Baliba, a firm.

Long Causes.

967-12—Mulji K & Th the Advocate General of Bombay v. Bai Noni & ors Tyabji D & Co.

813-13—Bicknell M R and Co Esmailji widow Vallibhoy and ors v. Maneckbai widow and ors. Jeh S M and H.

255-14—Mulji & Th R D Sethna v. Moosa Haji Essa & ors Mulji & Th Sunderdas & Co. (for a pauper) Dikshet & P (for a pauper) In Person (paupers).

O S 673-14—Mirza M & M Badrudin Abdulla Kur v. Mahomed Hussan Maclece & ors Ardeshir H D & Co Kanga & Sayani 30-6-14.

553—14 Hiralal & Co. Babaji Govind & ors v. Gangabai widow & ors Unwalla P & P.

537—14 Payne & Co Dady Nusserwanji Dady & ors. v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & ors Mulla & M.

678-11—Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Rane & ors v. Vasudev Nilkant Agte & anr Sabnis & G Mulji Tha.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan & ors Captain & V Mirza M & M Part heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd v. Syed Sardar Alikhan Captain & V.

933-11—Edgelow G W & Co. Messrs Maneckchand Kapurchand a firm v. Chunilal Nehalchand & ors Motichand & D.

1002-11—Hiralal & Co (for a pauper) Cassam Gulam Hoosein v. Fazul Jaffer & ors Matubhai J & M.

672-12—Bhai K & Gir Vallabhdas Madhowji & anr v. Haridas Premji and ors Matubhai J & M Edgelow G W. & Co Raghavaya N & Co.

1131-12—Tyabji D & Co. Girdharilal Fattechand a firm v. Premraj Bhathar a firm Raghavya N & Co.

1285-12—Daph F & D Ida Alias Haji Abdul Satar Sale v. Bai Rahimatbai widow & ors Little & Co.

1289-12—Vachha & Co Jodhraj Snahiram a firm v. Harnarayen Salegram a firm Jamsetji R & D Mulji & Tha.

246-13—Ardeshir H D & Co Gangaram Raghunath Samant & anr v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & anr Subnis & G Chitnis M & K.

459-13—Madhowji K & Ch Hirji Dharamsey & anr v. Charandas Chaturbhuj Bhai K & Gir.

SCHOOL BUILDING FOR ANDHERI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Some days back there appeared a letter in your columns on the subject of a school for Andheri.

As there is a possibility of the public being misguided on certain points, I give you the following facts. For some years past, the educational requirements of Andheri were supplied by a small school attached to the local church. The good work which has been done for some years, secured for the school an annual grant from the government. Owing to various causes, Andheri has outgrown its former dimensions in various directions, bringing in a large population of all classes within its limits. The little school which did good service in its time was found too small for the infantile population, and the Vicar seeing the urgent necessity for a larger school, thought of launching out a project of providing Andheri and the adjoining villages with a school to be built on modern lines on a convenient site suitable to all.

There can be no sinister object in the project, and the Vicar and the gentleman who is helping him are only anxious to carry the project through for the benefit of all. I hope that unkind criticism will be kept dormant, till the project becomes a reality.—Yours etc.

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High Life in the East	,, ,,	,, 5	0
Cortado Deliciosos	,, ,,	,, 4	8
Cortado de la Reina	,, 100	, 7	8
Londress	,,	,, 7	12

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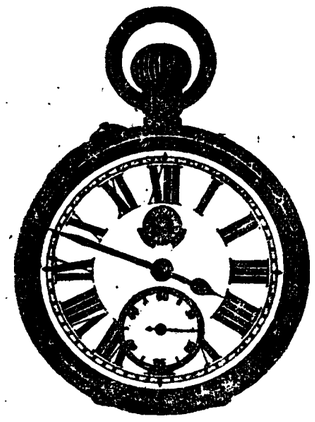

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Decent and Convenient quarters for Families and Single residents;

Home Comforts;

Approved cuisine and board.

CONDUCTED ON EUROPEAN STYLE

FRERE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

PLAY IN A SWAMP.

SHERWOODS BEAT G I. P. 1—0.

On Saturday the Sherwood Foresters beat the G. I. P. Athletic by one goal to nil. It seemed hardly within the bounds of probability that the teams would take the field, for it had rained continuously for hours before the appointed hour, but even the vigorous downpour which was sustained during the hour of play failed to keep the teams off the field. The ground was a swamp, the water in parts being half a dozen inches deep, but numbers of brave enthusiasts lined the borders and a fair gathering occupied the stands.

Getting the ball out of a pool of water was a source of infinite amusement to the spectators, for a huge kick would result in driving the ball only three or four yards, besides splashing water on everybody within a six yeards' range. Mutl baths, slides, slips and falls were the order of the day. The players entered into the conditions with a zest and took their falls and futile efforts to drive the ball with a good nature that reminded one of school boys out mudlarking. It might have been good fun, but it was no football.

Cunningham scored for the Sherwoods early in the game, but although the Sherwoods continued to have almost the entire game, the Railway defence played with determination and kept the soldiers at bay, preserved their charge without further disaster to the call of time. Dawson in the G. I. P. goal had plenty of work during the entire period and deserves great praise for the manner in which he negotiated shots,—some of them pretty stiff—with a wet ball. The entire railway defence worked hard, but the forwards except for a few flashes down the field, were seldom seen to any advantage.

The Sherwoods had out a new centre-forward and right extreme, but it was impossible to judge form under Saturday's conditions. The halves were in great form. The following were the teams:—

Sherwood Foresters:—Edwards, goal; Buyford and Wilkins, backs; Hayward, Unwin, Sutton, halves; Crawford, Thornley, Bennett, Cunningham and Mee, forwards.

G. I. P. Athletic:—Dawson, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Williams, Shenkling and Muir, halves; Jackson, Pearman, Hayward, Ridley, Macdonald, forwards.

Referee:—Cpl: McGarry.

SECOND DIVISION.

The game in the second division was abandoned owing to the ground being unfit to play.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 25

Judging at the Horse Show for the Pony Hunters class occupied considerable time before awards were made. In the result Marbook owned by Mr. T. Beckley R. F. A. was hard to beat and secured the verdict. There was another fine lot shown in the lightweights of the same class of which Capt. Paget Tomlinson's Silly Girl was adjudged winner.

The four in hands were a brave turn-out, the black team of S. Battery R. H. A. winning easily. For the second place there was little to choose between the Governor of of Bombay's team of bays and the chestnut team of the 44th. Battery but the verdict eventually went to Bombay.

The Yuvaraj of Mysore won the first and second prizes for polo pony teams and Miss Daly, the British Resident's daughter, won the prize for the Ladies Pony Hacks with Silly Girl, the second going to Lady Flora Poore's Lord Argyle.

The cup for the Ladies' Driving Competition, presented by Mr. Shirley Tremeanre of Calcutta was carried off by Mrs. R. H. Campbell's Coquette.

In the Jumping Competition for Indian officers, the 26th. Light Cavalry swept the board. Judging this afternoon began with the pony hacks for which there were no less than 25 entries, plus a few post entries, but only 12 went round the ring. The Yuvaraja's Shell being most fancied out of the very excellent lot. The hack horses were next judged (ladies up) and Mrs. Loch pulled off the Red Rosette with Mr. Ramasawmy Naidu's Diago II., a really splendid animal which has won quite a score of cups at other Shows.

In the Light Weight Polo Pony Class (other than Arabs) Captain Sir T. Thompson's Emma was placed first.

The Hack (horse) Competition for the Sir Apcar Cup attracted considerable attention and was won by Mr. W. E. Campbell's Dermot. The Mule Teams in the Machine Gun Competition were considered rather poor, only three teams from the Sappers competing.

A small lot of very good country breds were shown in Class 8 Capt. Campbell Ross D. S. O. securing the first place.

The Arab Polo Pony Competition attracted some fine animals of which Mr. R. Evans's Express was considered the best. The Yuvaraja's Volunteer taking the second place. The Pony Jumping resulted in some very good performances, the Officers of the Royal Engineers carrying all before them.

The Horse Show closed in quite pleasant weather this evening Lady Daly giving away the prizes. Some final events were as follows:—

HARNESS TURNOUTS:—Mrs. Campbell's Coquette.

HARNESS SINGLE PONIES:—Col. Desaraj Urs' Hebe.

HARNESS TANDEMS:—S. Battery Brake Club.

JUMPING COMPETITION:—Sergt. Muir; S. Battery.

DRIVING FOUR IN HANDS:—Mr. H. M. Alve's 44th Battery four in hand.

DRIVING FOR LADIES:—Mrs. Elliott.

THOROUGHBREDS:—Mr. Ainworth's Vanity Box.

HIGH JUMP OVER A BAR:—Mr. Breatmeyer's Heavysides 5 ft. 6 inches.

CHAMPION HORSE:—Vanity Box.

CHAMPION PONY:—Capt. P. C. Saunders' Grey Mist.

RACING.

BANGALORE CONCLUDED.

A SUCCESSFUL OBJECTION.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 24.

We had our usual shower an hour before the first event, but the fourth and last programme was carried through in perfect weather with the going on the heavy side. As in Mysore, Melsom wound up wonderfully well with three successive winners, Southall claiming two and Kaikhosroo one. As a whole, there was a moderate class and small fields but nevertheless some good finishes and open betting. There is certainly little to complain of in the support accorded the meeting as the attendances all through have been as large as I have ever seen them here and entries were quite satisfactory. One is inclined to think that the Crown and Anchor tables could well be dispensed with, or at any rate only worked before and after and not during the racing. The individual who bought the gate, etc., as is customary must have been well on the right side, which is hard luck on Dalal, who had held it for the past three years, ever since Salamat's death.

There was quite a sensational objection after the first, a pony race, on a matter of weight. The Stewards were primarily to blame for posting the weights with 7 lbs. added all round to bring top weight to 9st. Top weight in a handicap must certainly be at least up to that weight, but only immediately after acceptances and both Go On and Naini had accepted even if they were not started. Ramshaw and Southall, trainer and rider of Winnie R., were shrewd enough to see this and put up only the weight quoted on the programme and not the one on the notice board, with the result that some fortunate people backed the mare knowing that she must get the race wherever she finished. As things were, Lady Sim made the running from her stable companion, for Purtoosingh to come away on the latter, Master Priam, without great difficulty; Winnie R. dead-heating with the former. On the objection the race went to Winnie R., the other two and Molly D. being disqualified and the books thus having only one place to pay out over instead of two.

After consistent running under substantial weights, Ute merited a win at last, the Consolation in which she gave Vitulos 24 lbs. and the other four more. The race was between these two, as after promising well Eustace again could not see the five furlongs out and is far below what he was as an overgrown 3-y-o, when he won both short and long distance races. Vitulos got the best of them at the start with Ute next, and a tremendous finish was seen when Southall just squeezed up on the post by the narrowest of margins.

Yet again it looked very much as though the C. B. race would be between R. G. and D. S. O., the former finding the more support with both Seeta and Ismailia fancied It was, however, neither of these that came between the first named pair, but Cowslip, who put in a very much stronger run that his previous outlings would have suggested as likely. R. G. must be a peculiar horse to ride, as after getting away on good terms with Seeta and D. S. O. he fell right away last and came again close up to Cowslip, who just missed D. S. O.

There were only four in the Maiden race, but a good finish and an upset nevertheless occurred. Considered to have nothing to beat in Woonara, Cornalla and Kohinoor, Katharoo was made a 5 to 2 "on" chance. In the race won by Stable Boy, Cornalla had been in the lead at the turn and that was a couple of furlongs longer than this. Melsom took the lead on him, but with a nice hold till the favourite came at him in the straight. He was boring away to the tan, but the whip on his neck on the near side steadied him and he just stayed on.

Around the course race, about 9 furlongs 100 yards, followed, and of six runners Vavasor was favourite at twos, then Glendook, Mil and Five Crown. Neither Glendook nor Sophocles could themselves stand the pace they set from Vavasor and Five Crown, the last name shooting up and away at the home turn. Here Mil came on the rails and Vavasor outside, the latter the stronger, but they could make no impression upon Five Crown.

Lastly a selling sprint with Lord Roberts firm at 7 to 4 "on" and good money for I. E., who was till lately known as Campaign and has Isinglass as a sire. It was a nice race, but after getting away in the lead Lord Roberts was able to win his first race in the country by a small margin but not all out.

This is the last of it, the racing community dispersing to various centres. Watson is after all to take his string to Poona, where Pratt rides them, Southall is going for Ramshaw, Bowley for the Bhopal string in charge of Bence and Ferguson as usual. A little bunch are off to see what's doing in Secunderabad, which starts on Saturday.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

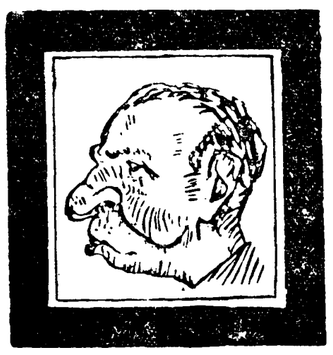
The following is the programme for Wednesday, 29th July, commencing at 5-30 p.m.

1. Half section tent pegging—two runs. Half pegs for ties. 2. Ladies' Musical Chairs. (Stalls.) 3. Individual Jumping. Bush fence, triple rail, swinging gate, in and out. 4. V. C. Race. Competitors will ride the course, rescue dummies, and return over the course. 5. Hurdle Race 6 Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.

Ladies will nominate partners who will ride the course carrying closed envelopes to their ladies. On opening the envelopes each lady will find the name of an object which she will draw to the best of her ability on a black board, her partner remaining behind the board. When the picture is completed the partener will krite the name of the object on the board and as soon as he has written it correctly to the satisfaction of the judge he will ride back over the course. No conversation is allowed between the partners and the man must remain behind the board till the picture is completed.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, will play during the afternoon.

(For other Sporting News see page 7.)



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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL BUILDINGS

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS. BOMBAY.

JEWELLERS AND GEM MERCHANTS.

ECONOMY

SAVE heavy expenses of making new clothes by getting your old ones dry or chemically cleaned with a little expense.

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Who also glaze by Machinery.

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A. S. Swith, Managing Proprietor.

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PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council, 11 a.m.

TUESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11 a.m.
Bombay Port Trust Loan of Rupees one crore and 27 lakhs, tenders to be received till 1 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 29.

Bombay Legislative Council, Poona, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Alliance Francaise—Second anniversary: musical entertainment, 6-15 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-60 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Captain H. Stanley Reed, Offg. Commandant.

July 27.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending 1st August 1914. Corpl. R. C. Lowndes.
2. There will be a Commanding Officers Parade at the Church Gate Sands at 7-30. a.m. on Tuesday the 28th Instant (weather permitting) Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.
3. There will be Drill at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 28th Instant from 6 to 7-15 p.m.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Oactg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July 27.

543. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 28th Inst.—"C" and "F" Cos. Class Firing.
Wednesday 29th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 30th Inst.—"D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 31st Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Saturday 1st Prox.—"H" Coy. Firing.
Sunday 2nd Prox.—Corps Spoon Shoot (conditions as for Indo-Transvaal competition.)
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

544.—C. C. M. A's. Inspection—It is notified for information that the Chief Civil Master Armourer will commence his inspection of arms on the 27th August 1914. All members who have rifles in their possession will return them to head-Quarters at once. Such rifles will be taken out to the rifle range when required on previous notice being given.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

July 25.

210. Registration.—The undermentioned having resigned is struck off the Strength of the Corps with effect from 11th July 1914:—
No. 1436 Gunner G. Burgess No. 2 Company.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

ARRIVALS BY S. S CITY OF POONA.

The Ellerman Line, s.s. City of Poona, Commander Neil McNeil, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant is due to arrive at noon on Monday the 27th instant, with the following passengers who will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.—Mr. D. A. Bruce, Mr. P. Kerr, Mr. W. D. Melville, Mr. G. S. Agashe, Mr. E. S. Captain, Miss N. J. Chennell, Mr. W. J. Clear, Mr. H. Earlam, Mr. F. J. Janjua, Mr. K. W. McMillan, Mr. A. M. Paton, Mrs. Paton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ritz and infnt., and Mrs. R. W. Watson.

NAPLES TO BOMBAY.—Mr. H. E. White, Mr. P. Dutt, Mr. L. Pillay, and Mr. B. S. Puri.

NAPLES TO KARACHI.—Mr. A. C. Mullen.

LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID.—Mr. A. Grace and Mr. A. Khary.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend the Sessions Court on Monday, the 3rd August, at 11-30 a.m., instead of on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

Bhairusing Gurudinsing, a Purdasi milk-man, aged about 55, succumbed on Friday at the G. T. Hospital, to the injuries he had sustained some days ago when he was knocked down by motor-car No. 990 on the Thakurdwar Road. It is alleged that the motor car, which was driven by one Vaman Vishnu, after knocking down the deceased, knocked down another man about ten paces away. The man sustained a fracture of the right ankle and was removed to hospital.

ASSOCIATED ACCOUNTANTS.

The June, 1914 examination of the Associated Accountants of the London Board was held in the Hall of the Davar's College of Commorce under the supervision of Mr. R. Greger-Pearse, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, the results of which were out in London. The following Bombay students were successful:—

FINAL.—Captain Ajmer Singh (Second Place), Narmadashanker Ramjibhoy Bhatt, Chunilal Harakhji Thaker.

INTERMEDIATE.—Baljiv Sarup, Krishnachandra Ramdas Gajwani, Shivram Gopal Rajadhyaksha, Ganesh Trimbak Lalit, Ayyagari V. Aradhyalu, C. M. Shiva Prakasam.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

Three attacks and two deaths from plague two attacks and one death from cholera and one attack and one death from small-pox, were recorded in Bombay City, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Saturday last. Two of the plague attacks were reported from Sewri and the third from Bhuleshwar. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 73 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 125 of 1912. The total number of rats caught to the municipal rat-catchers on Friday was 1,748, out of which 13, were found to be plague-infected. B Ward contributed 5 of these latter, C Ward 4, D Ward 2, E Ward 2, while the A F and G Wards did not con-

SETH NANPORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

A public meeting of the subscribers of the above Charity Trust Fund was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. S. Nicolson, of Messrs. Brucl & Co., on last Saturday at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd., at Colaba to nominate two new trustiee in place and stead of the late Messrs. Luxmidas Vasanji and Bhaidas Narotamdas.

The object of the Trust is to render help out of the revenue of the Trust in cases of accidents at the Cotton Green Jetha or Godown irrespective of cast and creed.

In this respect nearly Rs. 250 have already been paid out of the income of the Trust, in half a dozen cases of accidents occurring during the period.

Messrs. Haridas Ranchordas and Peroshaw Nanporia were unanimously elected new trusties.

BOMBAY RED CRESCENT SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Red Crescent Society, Bombay Branch, was held at the office of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co., on Wednesday, 22nd July, at 5-30 p.m., Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed presiding. The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, on behalf of himself and Co-Secretaries, reported to the meeting that Rs. 3,87,991-5-0 had been collected, out of which Rs. 3,75,000-0-0 had been from time to time remitted to the Red Crescent Society at Constantinople, through the Turkish Consul-General at Bombay. The expenses during the collection of the funds, amounted to Rs. 617-13-0, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 12,373-8-0, to be disposed of.

The meeting resolved to accept the Chairman's suggestion that the balance of Rs. 12,373-8 be forwarded through the Consul-General, Bombay, to the President, Red Crescent Society, at Constantinople with a request that the money be utilised for giving help to the destitute widows and orphans of the Turkish soldiers, who may have been killed or wounded in the late Balkan War.

The money has since been forwarded to the President, Red Crescent Society, by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

DARING BURGLARIES IN BOMBAY.

A WOMAN STABBED.

Two burglaries of a very daring nature took place in Bombey on Saturday.

A Rajput woman, named Koorbai, aged about 50, residing on the first floor of a house at Kumbharwada, was, on Saturday, removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, suffering from the effects of injuries inflicted on her by a burglar early on Saturday morning. It would appear that she went to bed at 9 p.m. on Friday night after closing the door of her room but leaving a window facing the road open. It would appear from enquiries made by Superintendent Walker that at 4 a.m. the deceased was disturbed by somebody attempting to remove gold ornaments from her person. She raised an alarm, whereupon the burglar tried to stop her from further shouting out for help, by throttling her. He, however, not quite succeeding in stopping her, stabbed her in the stomach, inflicting a five-inch long wound, and then escaped through the window on to the ledge of the house and from there on to the roof of the adjoining building and disappeared. Koorbai then rushed out of the room and informed her neighbours of what had happened, but she could not give an adequate description of the burglar as the room was in darkness. Information was then given to the Police, who removed her to the Hospital, and on it being found expedient to do so, her statement was recorded by Mr. Frank Olivera, third Presidency Magistrate.

Another burglary took place on Saturday morning, when some thieves entered a room occupied by Narayan Ramkrishna Matkar, a clerk in the Salt Department, residing at Sheikh Misri, Matunga, and after belabouring him with sticks, removed ornaments. The clerk further reports that about 1 a.m. he heard some one trying to open the front door of his room. He got up, lit a lamp and opened the door, when some men rushed in. They assaulted him with sticks, and he receiving cuts on the head, fell and they removed three trunks containing wearing apparel and ornaments; also gold bangles from the person of his wife and daughter. His wife and daughter could offer no resistence and the thieves made good their escape. Subsequently the trunks and wearing apparel were found lying in water at the back of the house. Jewellery and cash of the value of Rs. 250 are missing. The inmates of the house could get no assistance from the neighbours, as the ingenious thieves, before knocking at Matkar's door, had locked in the neighbours from outside.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PRESS ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Khan Saheb Kavasji Petigara, Inspector, Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, applied for a summons against one Gajanan Krishna Desai, printer and publisher of the "Vinod," a weekly Marathi newspaper, on a charge of making an alleged false statement in the declaration made by him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Desai was further charged with not complying with the requirements of section 3 of the Press Act.

Khan Saheb Petigara alleged that the accused, in his declaration, dated the 31st May 1913, affirmed that he was the printer and publisher of the "Vinod," printed in his press called the "Durga Press," situated at Girgaum. He (the complainant) was informed and he verily believed that copies of the "Vinod" from the 14th June 1913 to the 11th April 1914 had not been printed at the Durga Press, as declared and that Desai got them printed at the "Chandra Kiran Press" at Kandewadi, Girgaum, though he had stated in the imprint at the foot of the paper that it was printed at the "Durga Press," which was not true and which the accused knew to be untrue.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued.

RASH MOTOR-DRIVING.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 50.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby of the Fort Ward charged Charles Dann, a taxi-cab driver with driving his car in Friday night in a rash and negligernt manner thereby endangering human life. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended the accused.

The prosecution story, as gleaned from the evidence of the witnesses, was that a party of four consisting of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Marten and Inspector Guider and Mrs. Guider, got into a hack victoria at the Gaiety Theatre and proceeded along Hornby Road in the direction of Colaba Causeway. The rain had ceased and while opposite Messrs. Soundy's shop, which was well lighted, the motor car collided with the gharry from behind. Mr. Marten was thrown out, falling on his back, and his wife shot out over him, both sustaining slight injuries, the lady in addition receiving a nasty knock on her cheak. Inspector Guider and the gharrywalla fell on the pavement. Mr. Marten got up and going to the driver, demanded an explanation and slapped his face rather forcibly Mrs. Marten nearly swooned and was helped by her husband to the shop. Three of the ghary's wheels were damaged the front left wheel of the motor car striking the rear wheel of the gharry. The hood of the gharry was up as also the rain apron, but it didn't obscure the gharry's light. The motor had all its lights. The accused was taken to the police station and as his wife who was in the car was inclined to be hysterical, he was asked to take her home and come back. Inspector Guider said the the accused was under the influence of liquor although not drunk, because he smelt of liquor and after the accused failed to return in an hour and a half he went to his house where it took three quarters of an hour to wake him. Four were riding in the victoria as it was impossible to secure another one.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was coming from the Imperial Cinematograph and as the night was wet and dark and he had the hood down, he was driving slowly. The width of the car and the tram lines was the same and several times he had run into the latter. When near the gharry he got in the lines and it attempting to get out, the rear wheels of the car slued round. He applied the brakes but couldn't stop till he touched the victoria, not with force; he merely pushed it. He was confused and one of the gentleman without asking him for an explanation struck him violently in the face. Inspector Guider told him to go home and he was under the impression that he was to report the next day at the other police station. As to its taking three quarters of an hour to wake him he thought it was rather odd.

His Worship in disposing of the case said that it was admitted that there was a collision and as all the occupants of the gharry were thrown out, it must have been violent. He couldn't accept the accused's explanation that the car skidded because the evidence showed that the gharry was a foot or two from the pavement, and if the motor was on the pavement, the accused must have taken a very violent turn. Nor did he think if the car had skidded, he the accused would have forgotten the feeling of helplessness, even admitted that he was confused and he was struck on the face. He would have given that explanation rather than that he couldn't see the light of the gharry when asked. His Worship fined him Rs. 50, Rs. 30 if recovered was to be given to the owner of the gharry.

Yesterday being the anniversary according to the Mahomedan calendar of the Cawnpore mosque riots, a religious ceremony for offering prayers for the dead was held at the Cawnpore burial ground and was largely attended.

The "Pioneer's" frontier correspondent states that merchants in Kabul are upset over giving out of the contract by the Amir for dry fruits which are exported from Kandahar, Herat, Turkistan, and Kabul to India during the winter months, to a small coterie of merchants and the remainder of them have sent a memorial to the Amir on the subject. His Majesty has promised to reply later.

SPORTING NEWS.

(Continued from page 6.)

I. F. A. CHALLENGE SHIELD.

WON BY KING'S OWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

A sharp shower fell about 5 p.m. rendering the ground very slushy and slippery. The King's Own beat Calcutta and thus annexed the Indian Football Association's Challenge Shield. The King's Own were on the day's play, certainly the better side and their passing bouts on some occasions boarded on the marvellous. Fort the first ten minutes, Calcutta had the upper hand, then, for the remaining fifty minutes, the game was of a give-and-take nature. During the second half, the soldiers asserted themselves, and, half way through, their left-inside, Rainey, scored the only goal of the evening with a low cross shot. After this, Calcutta lost a splendid chance, Hosie being responsible for it.

Of the Calcutta forwards, Thomas was the best, Fenn and Hosie were good but Kerr played below form and Sherman badly. The Calcutta hales played well, but the backs were shaky. The winners' defence did all that was asked of them, and the understanding among their forwards was perfect. Curley referred to the satisfaction of all.

His Excellency the Governor, who was present at the match, handed the Shield to the winners and made a short and felicitous speech in doing so.

His Excellency also presented the medals to the skipper of the winners. The attendance was about thirty thousand. So great was the rush for tickets that the executive had to provide extra accommodation and the gate must be a record one.

The sides were:—

Calcutta Football Club.—Anstiss (goal), Lee and Davie (backs); Colvin, Chisholm and Pooler (halves); Sherman, Hosie, Kerr, Fenn and Thomas (forwards).

King's Own.—Dillon (goal); Duckworthy and Evans (backs); Johnson, Camm and Dodd (halves); Burrow, Dunn, Swindell, Rainey and Snape (forwards).

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

FIRST ROUND.

Royal Irish beat Port Commrs, 2—0.
Sibpur beat Eastern Association, 3—2.
Royal Fusilers beat Town Club, 1—0.
Mohun Bagan beat Sova Bazar, 2—0.
91st Highlanders beat Dalhousie, 1—0.
E. B. S. R. beat Forfarshire, 5—0.

SECOND ROUND.

3rd Middlesex beat Chinsurah, 3—0.
Corinthians beat Howrah United, 1—0 (extra-time).
Calcutta beat Rangers, 4—1.
Royal Irish Rifles beat East Yorks, 0—0 (extra-time), 0—0 (extra-time), 2—1.
Royal Fusiliers beat Sibpur, 4—1.
Customs beat Wari A. C., 2—0.
King's Own beat E. B. S. Ry., 1—0.
91st Highlanders beat Mohun Bagan, 2—0.

THIRD ROUND.

Calcutta beat Customs, 3—1.
3rd Middlesex beat Corinthians, 2—1.
Kings Own beat R. Fusiliers, 4—0.
91st Hinglanders beat R. Irish Rifles, 2—1.

SEMI FINALS.

King's own beat 3rd Middlesex. 4—1.
Calcutta F. C. beat 91st Highlanders 2—2, 1-0.

FINAL.

King's Own beat Calcutta F. C. 1—0.

LIST OF WINNERS.

1893.—Royal Irish.
1894.—Royal Irish.
1895.—Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
1896.—Calcutta F. C.
1897.—Dalhousie F. C.
1898.—Gloucester Regiment.
1899.—South Lancashire Regt.
1900.—Calcutta F. C.
1901.—Royal Irish Rifles.
1902.—93rd Highlanders.
1903.—Calcutta F. C.
1904.—Calcutta F. C.
1905.—Dalhousie F. C.
1906.—Calcutta F. C.
1907.—Highland Light Infantry.
1908.—Gordon Hinglanders.
1909.—Gordon Highlanders.
1910.—Gordon Highlanders.
1911.—Mohan Bagan A. C.
1912.—Royal Irish Rifles.
1913.—Royal Irish Rifles.
1914.—King's Own.

AHMEDABAD SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—On perusal of the report headed "Ahmedabad Slaughter-House Committee of Inquiry asked for." Printed in to-day's issue of your paper I see that you have published that I shall move at the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council a resolution, to the effect that the Council should request His Excellency the Governor-in-Council to be pleased to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the matter of the removal of Mirzapur Slaughter-House to Jammalpur and so on.

In this connection I have to inform you that I have neither submitted any such resolution, nor have I any mind to do so. I have for the present dropped all idea about it.

In order to remove therefore any misunderstanding, which the insertion of the report is likely to create, I trust you will be so good as to correct this statement. —Yours etc.

SYED ALI EL EDROOS.

Edrus House,
Surat, July 25.

The Government House Ball at Poona (postponed from July 17th) will take place on Wednesday, August 12. Guests invited for July 17 are asked to consider the invitation as holding good for August 12.

CRICKET "AS-SHE-IS-SPOKE."

The "Eton and Harrow" assembles a typical medley writes Walter Lichel in the "Westminster Gazette,". Every phase of English life is represented. The match is unique; indeed, it might be called the Speech Day of Cricket—a school-celebration for the world at large, and more especially for the world's wife and daughters and sisters and cousins and aunts. The County (including the Clergy—it is their *July* week) pours into the Town. So do the suburbs and provinces. From smart loungers in coach and club-tent to squatting enthusiasts with flask and sandwiches, from the bored "nut" to the returned missionary, from the ball-room to the area *belle*, from poses and pedantries, affectations and languors to those lovely cheers of liquid ecstasy that reassert the youth of the world—the whole peepshow is there. And its pivot is a game three centuries old which the Frenchman calls "Criquette," the American "Crickurt," and the German—but that is unspellable. "Quicquid agunt homines." A tag of Latin is hardly out of place. Even the ladies like it, but what they most like is to chirp of "Cricket" (on the "hearth"!), to criticise a queer cricket of their own, and—where ignorance is "blest"—to indulge in Cricket "As-She-is-Spoke," or, in other words, to assume a Cricket if she has it not. The ensuing dialogue is no invention, but a section of those things overheard which often create comedy.

I am Amanda's escort. Only once before has she visited this orgy of boyhood—and then only for a few moments with a frivolous party to see and to be seen, though, of course, it was the cricket that she coveted. Brotherless, long abroad, she yet doted on the game. So she explained to me, who am a sort, of long-lost cousin. I had tickets, would I take her just this once? Who can resist that deep, appealing gaze? Not I. So here we were in the first row, watching the match amid all its flutter. It was not long before a few priceless remarks showed me that her cricket was not cricket, but a sort of Alice-through-the-Looking-glass's shadow-dance. It was not in my heart to stop her, however.

"I suppose," she proceeded rather tentatively, and after a glance through her glasses at the score-board, which I almost think she took for some mysterious menu, "I *suppose* Harrow is in *this* end and Eton the other?" I did not quite understand. It was all "so sudden," as stage-heroines exclaim when elaborately proposed to. "You mean?—I asked. She never faltered. "Perhaps I am wrong—the colours are so confusing," she said. "Perhaps Harrow is in *this* and Eton *that*. Ah! yes, now I see (as a 'yorker' did for the Harrow captain and Eton's rapture rose deafening): it is Eton that is but. It is *this* and after all." She fairly took my breath away. but she looked so wise and happy in her freshness of illusion that I did not like to shatter it. Besides, it was too hot for explanations, which, moreover, would only attract notice to a girl always nice and otherwise intelligent. So I pretended not to hear. Things are as they are to us; that is philosophy. But Amanda would not let all alone, and went on with her theories.

"It is really a most exciting game—much more so than I supposed. I do so wish I could play it. So many of my friends do, you know. It is so varied. Look, I expect it will be Harrow's turn to go out next; Eton is bowling at this end now, isn't it? How much taller the Eton boys are, as a rule—is it because they row, do you think—'wet bobs,' they name them, don't they? Thanks," as I handed the card pointing to the name, in the hopes of hushing her up. Just then a "boundary" whirled towards us, but was admirable saved amid thunders of applause.

"*Now*," she said, "Nobody will be out, will they? I'm *so* disappointed. Tell me, was the fielder Harrow or Eton? How well he throws—but 'pitches' is the right word, isn't it? You speak—don't you—of a 'pitch' in cricket? I expect you were a ripping 'pitcher' in *your* time?" she added with a propitiating smile. I felt a bit of a fool, and blushed up to the roots of my hair. She *would* not keep quiet. "Ah!" she exclaimed again, clapping her hands as a ball fell into cover-point's, "*Eton* must be caught this time. It is Eton's end. Bravo! Well caught, Harrow." Luckily her remarks were drowned in the noise, and the bevy behind us was much too busy recollecting Henley to notice. But I was horribly uncomfortable and cudgelled my brains for some loophole of escape. She was quite hopeless, was Amanda, she would learn nothing and forget nothing, like the poor Bourbons. It was no use. If one tried to teach her one would only lose self-respect, and this bright young thing had, metaphorically, the hide of a rhinoceros. It was all very provoking. That lady next us, who craned her head forward so keenly, what must she think? She looked like a Roman matron. Doubtless for her cricket was a religion and Amanda a blasphemer. Right in front of her stood at a short distance one of the Eton fields. Suddenly—to my shocked surprise—she rose impulsively, pressed gingerly forward, and touched him ever so lightly with the long tip of her ivory parasol. "Please forgive me," she murmured, "but you will understand, my boy is in now, and you block out the view. Would you mind moving a *little* more to the left? How kind of you. Thanks ever so many." And she sat down again.

"Et tu Volumnia"! Was even this Roman matron astray? I breathed again; Amanda was not alone. But Amanda duly laughed at Volumnia's ignorance, and "It's against all rules, isn't it?" she whispered. At that very moment "How's that, umpire?" brought us to our senses. Amanda whispered again, "Tell me, why do the umpires wear linen instead of flannels? Is it that they can't afford it? Yes? Poor fellows! What a shame! Surely a subscription should be started." During this interval Volumnia's offspring had scored a risky run, and once more my companion solemnly appealed to me.

"Now, you see, Harrow and Eton have changed wickets once more. That is called an 'Over,' isn't it—and it happens over and over again." She laughed her fill, but I lost both head and patience. "Yes," I replied wildly, "quite so, and a 'wide' of course is when the batsman reaches out too far, and 'leg before' is when he is too much in front of his wicket. It is well to know these details." This stumped her, and somehow I got her away, and as we strolled up and down before luncheon she explained why it was that she wore cornflowers. She had had a cousin at Cheltenham, and all her sympathies were thus with Harrow. Eton, of course, was the fashion? "But what has cricket to do with fashion?" "Or the fashion with cricket," I answered, "What indeed?"

SAMUEL MONTAGUE'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

LONDON, July 9.

GOLD.

About £850,000 arrived in the form of bar gold. As this amount has come into the market after the expiration of the time for applications for the French Loan had caused a cessation of demand from that quarter. and as there is no demand of consequence from elsewhere on the Continent, the Bank of England will doubtless obtain the bulk of the supplies, after provision has been made for India and the trade. This week's shipment to India is £112,000 in value.

The following amounts were received by the Bank:—

July 2nd, £110,000 in sovereigns from Egypt.
July 7th, £35,000 in bar gold.
July 8th, £149,000 in bar gold.

A withdrawal of £3,000 in sovereigns was made on July 4th for the Continent, making the net influx during the week £286,000.

Below will be found a comparison of the total imports and exports of gold bullion and coin during the first half of each of the last three years:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Net Imports.
1912	£24,810,548	£19,533,236	£5,277,312
1913	£25,476,141	£18,841,946	£6,634,195
1914	£28,934,112	£22,364,842	£6,569,270

It may be remarked that the net imports for the first four months of this year were only £2,841,654, so that the last two months contributed 57 per cent. of the total for the half year.

The net import of gold into India for the month of June, 1914, was approximately £514,000.

SILVER.

The tone is fairly steady though dull.

A certain amount of selling on account of China during the earlier part of the week, in addition to the ordinary supplies, rather overweighted the market, and prices eased to 25 7/8d. for both deliveries on the 6th instant.

The pressure to sell from China then eased, and a preference to buy for forward delivery at the slightly reduced level carried the quotation for two months to a premium of 1/16d.

Enquiry has been fairly good from the Indian Bazaars and purchases have been made for the Continent.

An examination of the statistical position of the exports and imports of silver for the first six months of this year afford little justification for the present lifeless condition of the market. The total imports for the last six months were 47,297,160 ozs. as against 62,457,666 ozs. in the similar months of 1913—a reduction of 15,160,506 ozs., or say 25 per cent.

The total exports this year up to the end of June were 10,854,795 ozs. in excess of the total imports, so that the stock in London had to be heavily reduced in order to fill the demand. As a matter of fact, the visible stock in London shrank from 15,800,000 to 4,400,000 ozs. during the period named.

It is worthy of observation that the amount of fresh material required for internal purposes coincided roughly with the amount of silver obtained from ore—imported or otherwise—smelted and refined in Great Britain within the specified period.

An Indian Currency Return cabled to-day shows an increase in the Note Issue of about 80 lakhs, of about 85 lakhs in the holding of Silver Rupees (bringing the total to 30 crores) and a decrease of 10 lakhs under the denomination of Gold in India.

It is over 3½ years—November 24th, 1910—since the holding of silver rupees has amounted to 30 crores. At that date, the Note Circulation was, however, only 5,175 lakhs, as against 7,106 lakhs to-day, so that 30 crores represented at that time a larger proportion to the Note Circulation than it does now, namely, 58 per cent. as against 42 per cent.

The stock in Bombay is £665,000 as compared with £672,000 last week. The up-country off-take has fallen from 80 to 60 bars a day.

The holdings in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £6,000,000 in sycee or currency—an increase of £75,000 and of £42,500 in bars—the same amount as reported last week.

A shipment of £35,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day are respectively ½d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.
July 3, 26 1/16 cash, 26 1/16 2 mos.
July 4, 26 cash, 26 2 mos.
July 6, 25 7/8 cash, 25 7/8 2 mos.
July 7, 25 15/16 cash, 26 2 mos.
July 8, 25 7/8 cash, 25 15/16 2 mos.
July 9, 25 13/16 cash, 25 7/8 2 mos.
Average for the week, 25.927 cash, 25.958 2 mos.
Bank Rate, 3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std., 77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz., Nominal.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, July 27, 1914.

THE CRISIS IN EUROPE.

The rumoured acceptance by Servia of the Austrian ultimatum "under protest" does not, it is to be feared, lessen the probability of the conflict which all Europe, it may be declared without exaggeration, is dreading to-day. Already serious complications have been introduced into the issue,—which is in the main a simple one,—between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and, unless there is an immediate change in the former's apparently inflexible attitude, the threatened war is likely to be on a scale compared with which the recent struggle in the Balkans was mere child's play. It is, therefore, devoutly to be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail both in Austria and Germany, and that the aged Emperor Franz Josef will not allow the closing years of his reign to be darkened by the enactment of what would probably develop into one of the greatest international tragedies of modern times. It seems to us that it is incumbent upon every friendly Power to impress upon Austria-Hungary that, if she forces a war upon a weaker neighbour without adequate justification, the outcome of such a war, under present conditions in Europe, may spell the doom of the Dual Monarchy. Even the bare contingency of such a conflict has in a couple of days thrown Europe into hostile camps, and the solidarity of the Triple Alliance which was at first in doubt if we are to believe the telegrams from Vienna, seems now assured. The German papers, with a solitary exception, promise the fullest support to Austria "in the event of outside interference," and while the Italian press is equally unanimous in its condemnation of the Austrian demands, characterising them as the infliction of "an unprecedented humiliation" upon Servia the Italian Government has assured Austria of the support of Italy, if Russia should intervene.

We have referred above to the simple nature of the issue between Austria and Servia, the former having not the least right to accuse, as she virtually does by the terms of her Note, the Servian Government of complicity in the plot which culminated in the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife. The mere fact that the conspiracy was engineered in Servia does not prove anything against the Government itself, and, even if the crime may be correctly attributed to a widespread Serb nationalist organisation, that only indicates that Slav feeling has been naturally greatly embittered by the fact that Austria has been, and still is, the chief enemy of the Slav. The constant coercion of Servia by Austria is one of the dominating features of Austrian policy. The racial bond between Servia and the "lost provinces" Bosnia and Herzegovina is strong, and during the Balkan War Servia well knew that if she failed, and were left gasping and exhausted on the ground, she would pass into bondage to Austria. None of these facts, however, constitutes a *casus belli*, and to make the recent murders serve that purpose for want of a more justifiable one is not a proceeding with which Europe, as a whole, is likely to sympathise. It may be remembered that the young Servian student, Prinzip, who shot the Archduke and his wife, at first denied having any accomplices, but, on being interrogated, subsequently declared that as a Servian nationalist he had long intended to kill "some eminent person," while Cabrinovitch, a compositor, 21 years of age, who had thrown a bomb at the Archduke's automobile on its way to the Town Hall, said he had received the bomb from anarchists in Belgrade. To assume, however, as Austria-Hungary has done, that these wretched youths were the instruments of the Servian Government is unwarrantable, and it is essential, in the interests of European peace, that Austria should speedily realise the injustice of her ultimatum. The terms of the ultimatum are unparalleled in the history of civilised States, and if Servia were to comply with them without equivocation, it would be the beginning of the end of her independent existence, and the first step on the road to her incorporation into the Austrian Empire.

The action Servia will take is not, at the time of writing, definitely known. The Vienna newspapers state that she has agreed to comply with the terms of the ultimatum under protest; another message says she has agreed only to some of the demands. If the latter is the case Austria, according to the official statements, will not be satisfied. The Austrian Minister in Belgrade will be recalled; and the Austrian forces, presumably, will march on Servia. We are not inclined to think, however, that Servia has agreed to comply or will comply with the terms of the ultimatum. She has Russia behind her, she will not act without Russia's advice, and her discomfiture would be a blow and humiliation to Russia, which compared to that which she received at the time of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be a trifle. There is no reason to believe that Russia will allow Servia to submit, and there is no likelihood that Servia will submit while she can look to Russia as an ally. The attitude of Russia has been made clear with dramatic swiftness. The Imperial Cabinet has met and the mobilisation of her forces has been ordered and is proceeding. So far as public knowledge of the terms of the Triple Alliance between Austria, Germany and Italy, and those of the Franco-Russian Alliance are known, this means that, if Russia comes to the aid of Servia against Austria, Italy and Germany must come to the aid of Austria, and, then, France must intervene to save Russia. We doubt whether engagements entered into by England either with France or Russia would necessitate her intervention, or involve her, directly or indirectly, in such a tremenduous conflict. But, even so, it is doubtful how long Great Britain could stand aside in such an upheaval, which might conflict with her vital interests in a variety of directions, to say nothing of the possibility of her being the object of attack by the Triple Alliance as a precautionary measure. It must be confessed that the outlook at the moment is the gloomiest that has faced Europe for more than a generation, perhaps a century. But a very few hours must reveal whether Armageddon has really come at last, or whether the Powers are, on the contrary, merely about to enter on another prolonged series of conferences, with the Near East once again as the subject matter of dispute.

THE FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Home Rule Conference has run a brief and abortive career. After holding but three meetings, it became clear apparently that the "spirit of generous compromise", for which the King appealed, was not present,—though on which side, or whether on both, is not known,—and Mr. Asquith therefore brought it to a close. It is important to remember, however, that the disagreement was not on the main question. The inevitability of Home Rule on the one side, and the exclusion of Ulster on the other are accepted. The Conference, says Mr. Asquith, was unable to agree in principle or detail on the question of finding the area to be excluded under the Bill. The deadlock has evidently arisen in regard to the two counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone. It is obviously not an easy task to decide whether districts in which the proportions of population are almost equal shall be included under the Bill or not, and it was not likely perhaps that either Sir Edward Carson or Mr. Redmond would make concessions on this point. It seems to us, therefore, that the position is not so hopeless as the first announcement of the failure of the Conference would imply. We must bear in mind that Ulster does not hope to defeat Home Rule, she only hopes to be fully and definitely excluded from the rule of a parliament in Dublin; further that Mr. Redmond and his party are prepared to accept the exclusion of Ulster for the present, and finally that Mr. Asquith will on Tuesday proceed with the Amending Bill, which offers the Ulster counties optional exclusion, though whether with, or without the time-limit remains to be seen. It may be that, whatever happens, the Unionists in the Commons will oppose the Amending Bill, and Sir Edward Carson and his followers may maintain their irreconcilable attitude. But is it conceivable that we are going to have civil war because in one or two areas a considerable mass of Protestants are left within the scope of the Bill, or a considerable mass of Nationalists excluded from it. The bulk of the Protestant population in Ulster will have nothing to make civil war upon. There will be nothing to resist. Their status in the Kingdom will remain exactly as it was. If they make civil war under these circumstances for the sake of the small minority of their brethren, who may be the victims of a geographical misfortune, they will have to assume the aggressive. There is a vast distance between resistance and aggression, and we doubt very much whether the Protestants of Ulster will be prepared to go that distance, when so much has been conceded to them; and it is quite certain that, if they are so prepared, their sympathisers in the Army and on the other side of the Channel will not go with them. When one comes to review the situation, it is surprising to note how much the Ulster resistance party have won. The concessions already proposed to be made to them are as unparalleled as they were unexpected. They may yet get more than the Government originally offered. It has already been stated with a certain amount of authority that the Government will forego the time-limit. If, under these circumstances, the spirit of generous compromise necessary to agree on the delimtation of the disputed areas is not to be found in the breast of Sir Edward Carson or Mr. Redmond, the solution may be found in a business-like arrangement devised in the House of Commons. It would not be easy to devise a fairer and more equitable arrangement, in our view, than the scheme of allowing the counties to vote themselves in or out, provided for in Mr. Asquith's proposals. But if this is definitely unacceptable to either side, the solution seems to be in the appointment of an impartial Commission for the delimtation of boundaries on strictly equitable principles. This is the method adopted all over the world for solving a problem, which, in any circumstances, cannot be solved to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. If Ulster, having won for herself the principle of exclusion, means to rebel on a minor question of detail, it is clear she can be listened to no longer, and no alternative will be before the Government but to go forward, and deal sternly and firmly from now with the party of force.

Notes of the Day.

Bombay's Splendid Rainfall.

Up to eight o'clock yesterday morning Bombay had been favoured with about 15 inches of rain since the previous Monday morning, and as we have now practically wiped off the deficiency,—the rainfall is only a little over one inch in defect,—everyone will agree, after the "dem'd unpleasant moist" conditions of the last few days, that we can afford to suspend the monsoon for a few days, in order to put ourselves and all our belongings out in the sun to dry. The fall during the 24 hours ending at eight o'clock on Saturday morning was nearly three inches. During the next 24 hours there was a fall of four inches, the heaviest downpour occurring between sunset and sunrise,—if the sun did rise. It was not seen, at any rate, till well into the afternoon yesterday, and then only made a very half-hearted, semi-purdah sort of appearance. Even this, however, was sufficiently grateful and comforting, after a week's rigid seclusion and a downpour during Saturday night which seemed to presage a sort of Noah's flood. The rain was nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Rajputana, Gujerat, Central India and the West Coast. In other parts of the country it was either local or nil. Bombay has been exceptionally favoured during the past week. By the way, it is curious that on Sundays we have to get the figures of the Bombay rainfall from Simla, as our own Metereological Office is too respectful of the Sabbath to issue its daily report. This is an anomaly that should be corrected.

Psychological Aspects of Imperial Rule.

The psychological aspects of Imperial rule in India do not receive much notice from speculative writers in England, but occasionally one comes across a passage in a new book which shows that the more alert of our public teachers, in the universities or elsewhere, are turning their attention to this almost unworked field of inquiry. In Mr. Graham Wallas's new book "The Great Society: A Psychological Analysis" (Macmillan & Co.), which is just now being widely discussed in England, there are stimulating chapters on the organisation of Thought and Will in the modern community. We quote (from pp. 267-8) an interesting paragraph which will commend itself to many thousands of readers in India:—

"The thousand members of the covenanted Civil Service obviously cannot do all the thinking required by a population of three hundred millions living under rapidly changing social and industrial conditions. If India is to fight successfully against the plague which ships and railways spread, if she is to revive the arts and industries which have been killed by Manchester and Birmingham, above all, if she is to contribute her fair share to the world's literature and science, a much larger number of creative thinkers must appear among her native inhabitants. But Anglo-Indian officials do not, one fears, often produce or perhaps often desire to produce an emotional condition favourable to the growth of creative Thought in the natives with whom they are brought into contact. Athens during the last quarter of the fifth century B.C. was not well governed; and if the British Empire had then existed, and if Athens had been brought within it, the administration of the city would undoubtedly have been improved in some important respects. But one does not like to imagine the effect on the intellectual output of the fifth century B.C., if even the best of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's public-school subalterns had stalked daily through the agora, snubbing, as he passed, that intolerable bounder Euripides, or clearing out of his way the probably seditious group that were gathered round Socrates."

An Amazing Cablegram.

The Bombay correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" succeeded in concocting a most remarkable cablegram for the delectation of the readers of that journal on July 6th. It is worth quoting in full:—

Astonishment is felt here at the way in which the Indian Congress deputation apparently impressed the Marquis of Crewe and some London newspapers with their importance as representatives of Indian opinion regarding the Council Bill. The enlargement of the Legislative Councils and the great extension of their powers and privileges by the reform scheme reduced the Congress to insignificance as a vehicle of Indian opinion, and the deputation now visiting London have no claim to importance as politicians or as representative spokesmen. There was a general outcry against Lord Crewe's Bill when it was first published. Indians perceiving that the proper road to a greater extension of their political rights lies through the development of the Legislative Councils, headed by the Viceroy's Legislative Council, whose power would be discounted by elective representation in far-away London. There is still strong criticism in the Indian press of every detail of Lord Crewe's proposals, including the method of election to his Council. Indians never demanded any right to elect to the India Council, but a section of politicians, not the most valuable, is now striving to obtain it as a lever for securing the right of electing representatives to the Viceroy's and Provincial Governor's Executive Councils, which would be equivalent to authorising the English Parliamentary parties to elect representatives to the Cabinet.

Confounded by His Own Paper.

There is about as much concentrated misrepresentation and nonsense in the above paragraph as it would be possible to get into the space. Certainly "astonishment will be felt here" by the people who read it, but, perhaps, not less than by people in England, who having read it, were treated in another column of the same journal to a general defence of the India Council Bill, in the course of which it was stated that "it is not generally enough realised that the Moderates,—who form the vast majority of the Indian National Congress,—are now consulted and supported by the Indian Government to a degree which would have been thought impossible some few years ago." As the Congress sent the delegates to England, and the Moderates, who "are now consulted and supported by the Indian Government," form the vast majority of the Congress, the assertion of the "Telegraph's" correspondent that the deputation have no claim to importance as politicians or representative spokesmen,—by the way at least three of them are members or ex-members of the Imperial Council,—must have seemed as preposterous and silly to the readers of the "Telegraph" as it does in Bombay. But, more unkind still, was the elaborate justification appearing in the same article in the "Telegraph," of the principle of allowing Indians to elect their own representatives to the Secretary of State's Council, which, according to the correspondent, they have never demanded! Thus the correspondent is put to utter confusion by his own journal!

The Drink Evil in Ceylon.

Sir Robert Chalmers, the Governor of Ceylon, appears to have caused considerable perturbation among the officials connected with the Excise administration of that Crown Colony. Sir Robert, to whom the question of revenue is fortunately subordinate to that of the drink-evil, has, we learn, just ordered the closing of a new arrack tavern at Chunnakam which was opened with the strong support of the Excise authorities and against wide popular opposition. This order follows that which the other day abolished the "Hill Street Tavern," His Excellency's action having been then taken in the face of strong official opposition but again at the instance of strong public feeling. It is not always easy or agreeable for a Governor to act against the wishes of his official advisers, but such action is often rendered necessary in countries administered by a bureaucracy, and as a fact the Governor of Ceylon has fully realised.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

ANNOUNCED IN LONDON.

IF RUSSIA INTERVENES.

ITALY SUPPORTS AUSTRIA.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE INTACT.

PROSPECTS OF A GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE

The gravest crisis for a generation has arisen in Europe as a result of the unparalleled ultimatum delivered to Servia by Austria.

It is yet doubtful what reply the Servian Government has made. A Vienna rumour is to the effect that Servia has agreed to comply under protest. Another report says Servia has agreed to some of the terms but not to others. This would be tantamount, in view of Austria's stern demand for a full compliance, to a rejection of the ultimatum.

The Austrian forces have been mobilised and the Servian Archives removed to the Southern frontier.

Russian intervention is threatened. The Tsar presided over a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet which resolved to take immediate steps, and this has been followed by the mobilisation of the Russian forces.

Enthusiastic pro-Austrian demonstrations have taken place in Berlin. The whole German battle-fleet has been ordered to its stations on the Norwegian Coast.

The European bourses are in a state of gloom and the outlook is regarded as of the gravest possible nature.

Later telegrams state that special editions of the London papers announce that war has been declared, and that Italy has spontaneously informed Austria that in the event of an Austro-Russian war, she will support the Triple Alliance.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

Special editions of the London papers announce that war has been declared.

VIENNA, July 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade has been ordered, unless the ultimatum is complied with to-morrow evening, to leave Servia with the whole of the Legation staff.

AUSTRIA UNCOMPROMISING.

VIENNA, July 25.

The Government announces that it will not extend the time-limit.

A NEGATIVE REPLY.

VIENNA, July 25.

The Russian Charge D'Affaires to-day called at the Foreign Office and asked for an extension of time for Servia's reply to the Austrian note. He received a negative reply.

VIENNA, July 25.

Austria is awaiting Servia's decision with the greatest composure. Patriotic demonstrations were made throughout last night.

BUDAPEST, July 25.

Though rain is falling the multitude is parading the streets shouting, "Live the war" and "Down with Servia."

SERVIA'S REPLY.

ACCEPTANCE UNDER PROTEST?

VIENNA, July 25.

The newspapers announce that Servia accepts Austria's terms under protest.

PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE?

LONDON, July 25.

Reuter learns that the Servian capital has been transferred to Kragujevacs and that the Servian reply accepts some and rejects others of Austria's demand.

UNSATISFACTORY.

VIENNA July 24.

The reply to the Austrian note is unsatisfactory.

The Austrian Minister has left Belgrade.

SITUATION MOST CRITICAL.

BELGRADE, July 25.

A semi-official note describes the situation consequent upon the Austrian note as most critical.

ARREST OF SERVIAN GENERALISSIMO.

BUDAPEST, July 26.

General Putnik, the Servian Generalissimo, and four officers were arrested in Hungary last night while returning to Belgrade. General Putnik was astounded when he was told that he was a prisoner. He said he was not aware that the state of war existed.

VIENNA, July 26.

General Putnik will be allowed to proceed to Servia to-morrow.

FEELING IN BELGRADE.

BELGRADE, July 25.

The Cabinet has been in constant session to-day. The Crown Prince asked the Opposition leaders to accept any decision of the Government. The safes and archives have been removed to the south.

BELGRADE, July 25.

The details of the Austrian note were only known yesterday evening from the Austrian papers.

The Servian papers published special editions, which the crowds eagerly discussed. The situation is considered more serious than prior to the Balkan War.

BELGRADE ISOLATED.

LONDON, July 26.

Austrian and Russian censorship is most rigorous. Belgrade is isolated.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, July 25.

The Austro-Hungarian reservists have received 24 hours' notice to rejoin their regiments.

MARTIAL LAW.

LONDON, July 26.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Austria-Hungary. The Reichsrath and the Diets have been closed.

The Servian Minister has left Vienna.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND WARSHIPS.

CETINJE, July 25.

Important movement of Austrian troops are reported from Ragusa. Twenty-two Austrian warships are assembled in Cattaro Bay.

VIENNA, July 26.

It is reported that partial mobilisation has been ordered.

VIENNA, July 26.

An official communiqué says that the foreign situation has so developed that regard for military necessities has become a supreme consideration.

The communiqué proclaims ordinances suspending throughout the Empire the Constitutional laws on the liberty of subjects, of assembly and of press. Private correspondence is being suppressed and the juries are restricting the issue of passports, partially prohibiting the export and import of goods and enforcing the military jurisdiction generally.

WAR INEVITABLE.

VIENNA, July 26.

The newspapers here are unanimous in declaring that war is inevitable unless Servia at the last moment submits.

Enthusiastic demonstrations in favour of war were held in Vienna and the provinces.

SERVIA.

VIENNA, July 25.

The King of Servia and his Court are evacuating Belgrade and mobilisation is in progress.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN MOBILIZATION PROCEEDING

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.

The Tsar has approved the decisions of the Cabinet.

Mobilization is proceeding forthwith.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.

The Tsar presided at the Council at Peterhof to-day.

Mobilisation of the Russian Army is momentarily expected.

FIVE RUSSIAN ARMY CORPS MOBILISING.

St. PETERSBURG, July 25.

It is reported that five Army Corps are mobilising.

ADVANCED PROMOTION OF CADETS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.

The Tsar has promoted the cadets who have completed their course to be officers a month before the usual date.

GERMANY.

LONDON, July 25.

General von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, has left Karlsbad to return to Berlin.

MOVEMENT OF GERMAN FLEET.

BERGEN, July 26.

The Kaiser left suddenly for Germany yesterday evening. It is reported that all the divisions of the German fleet were ordered to assemble yesterday evening at prearranged places on the Norwegian coast.

VIENNA, July 26.

The proclamations of the order for partial mobilisation in Berlin and the naval concentration are denied.

The Kaiser will arrive in Berlin to-morrow.

BERLIN, July 26.

Pro-Austrian demonstrations continued throughout the night. A crowd of thirty thousand assembled outside the Reichstag and cheered the speakers' call to arms The police did not interfere and even allowed demonstrations outside the Palace.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PACIFIC INFLUENCE.

The German newspaper "Lokalanzeiger" says, that unless all signs are deceptive, Britain, "whose majestic fleet is still gathered at Spithead," is prepare to do everything to preserve peace and will exercise a moderating influence in Paris and St. Petersburg.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, July 25.

Hundreds demonstrated outside the Austrian Embassy and sang the National Anthem. The Ambassador thanked the crowd.

BERLIN, July 26.

A procession of twenty thousand men, singing *Die Wacht am Rhein* and *Deutschland, Deutschland ueber Alles*, paraded in the Unter den Linden and made an enthusiastic demonstration in front of the Austrian Embassy.

Patriotic scenes were witnessed in cafes and restaurants.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, July 24.

An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet has been held to discuss the foreign situation. The Cabinet sat for four hours. It is understood that Russia will immediately intervene and ask Austria to prolong the ultimatum to Servia in order to give time to European diplomacy to exercise action.

In the event of refusal extreme measures on the part of Russia may be expected.

RUSSIA CANNOT REMAIN INDIFFERENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.

An official communique has been issued stating that the Imperial Government is seriously pre-occupied with the Austrian ultimatum to Servia and is attentively following the development of the dispute, to which Russia cannot remain indifferent.

CONCERTED REPRESENTATIONS TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, July 25.

It is significant that France and Russia made concerted representations at Vienna this afternoon.

STABILITY OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE

GERMANY AND ITALY'S SPLENDID LOYALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, July 26.

It is officially stated that Italy has spontaneously informed Austria that in the event of an Austro-Russian war, Italy will support the Triple Alliance.

The splendid loyalty of Germany and Italy has aroused the greatest enthusiam and gratitude.

BRITAIN'S INFLUENCE FOR PEACE.

LONDON, July 25.

Sir John Simon, speaking at Manchester, said any part Great Britain migat play in the European crisis should throughout be the part of a mediator, singly desirous of promoting the peaceful relations.

LONDON, July 25.

The crisis has caused a rush of Ambassadors on holiday to return to their posts.

Mr. F. D. Acland, speaking at Steyning to-day, said the European position was far graver than that in Ireland. No one could imagine the disasters which a great war might bring. Britain's whole influence would be directed towards the maintenance of peace.

Reuter learns that the diplomats in London take the gravest view and are of opinion that no Servian Cabinet could comply with the Austrian demands. In other circles an opinion is expressed that Servia will ask for proofs of the charges against the Servian officials and that meanwhile the Powers will endeavour to mediate.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, July 25.

With the exception of the "Vossisone Leitung" which criticises the interference with Servia's dignity, the German press raises a chorus of approval of the "dignified earnestness" of the Austrian note to Servia and promises the fullest support in the event of outside interference.

The Italian press is astounded at the severity of the note and characterises it as an unprecedented humiliation.

LONDON PRESS ANTI-SERVIAN.

LONDON, July 25.

With the exception of the "Morning Post," which inveighs against the most high-handed procedure on record in imposing terms such as have never been enforced on a conquered state, the London press is generally anti-Servian in tone and counsels submission on ground of indefensibility of making one country the centre for intrigues against the integrity of another.

AUSTRIAN MONARCHY INVOLVED.

LONDON, July 25.

While, acknowledging that Austria has grave cause for complaint against Servia, "The Times" condemns the precipitateness and harshness of her ultimatum which appears to imply that Austria is determined to settle the controversy by sword. The newspaper warns Austria that the very existence of her Monarchy may be involved by a general conflagration.

FRENCH PRESS INDIGNANT.

The French newspapers are very indignant at the conduct of Austria who, they point out, has selected a moment when President Poincaré and M. Viviani are travelling in Scandinavia, when Great Britain is preoccupied with the Ulster crisis and Russia with strikes. They consider that Servia cannot accept the humiliation imposed on her and urge the Triple Entente to intervene.

POWERS TO PREVENT COMPLICATIONS.

BERLIN, July 26.

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" hopes that in the event of rejection by Servia of Austria's just demands, the Powers will strive collectively to prevent complications.

MARKETS DEPRESSED.

LONDON, July 25.

On the Stock Exchange today the international stocks were demoralised. Consols fell one and a quarter and Russians and Austrians three. Other markets were depressed.

LATER.

The markets closed in a very gloomy state. Consols fell one and three-quarters to 73 and a quarter. Some sections showed a fractional recovery but during the last hour utmost depression prevailed owing to the rumours of the Russian mobilisation. The falls on the Paris and Berlin Bourses were even more severe. After hours, the market conditions swayed with the continental Bourse advices. Later Vienna showed a strong recovery on the rumours that Servia was yielding.

ARMIES OF SOME OF THE POWERS

NOTE.—No official figures are published for the war strength of the Great Powers, or the number of guns which can be mobilised. The figures in these columns are extreme estimates in most cases.

Nation	Peace Strength	War Strength	Guns
Austria	396,000	2,500,000	2,000
Bulgaria	60,000	300,000	204
France	730,000	4,000,000	3,000
Gt. Britain	239,000	380,000	640?
India	159,000	195,000	none.
Germany	814,000	5,500,000	4,000
Greece	30,000	200,000	200
Italy	291,000	2,000,000	2,200
Roumania	88,000	700,000	400
Russia	1,200,000	4,500,000	3,500
Servia	36,000	300,000	400
Turkey	230,000	500,000	600

THE KING'S INSPECTION OF FLEET.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

The King has sent a message to the Fleet in connection with the recent inspection expressing his high appreciation of the efficient and splendid appearance of the men and the keen spirit animating all ranks.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

ST. GEORGE'S CHALLENGE VASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BISLEY, July 25.

St. George's Challenge Vase was won by Corrie, Highland, Light Infantry, with a score of 114.

Seven Australians, six Canadians and five representatives of India are included in the King's Hundred. The Indian representatives are Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Sergeants Cook, McCready and Lamb and Corporal Briggs.

AN INDIAN SUCCESS.

Colour-Sergeant Neemuchwalla has won the Association Cup.

A TIE IN KING'S PRIZE COMPETITION.

BISLEY, July 25.

Private Fulton, of the Queen's Westminsters, and Sergeant Dewar, of the Royal Scots, tied for the first place in the King's Prize Competition with a score of 309.

SERGEANT DEWAR WINS.

BISLEY, July 25.

In the shoot-off for the King's Prize competition Sergeant Dewar, of the Royal Scots, won.

ENGLISH RACING.

GOODWOOD STEWARDS' CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The following is the betting on the Goodwood Stewards' Cup.

10 to 1 against Lord Annandale.

100 to 8 against Jameson, Jarnac Second, and Castelland.

20 to 1 against Voldy.

25 to 1 against By George and Wise Simon.

100 to 3 against Quantock.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

Kent beat Middlesex at Maidstone by an innings and 45.

Essex beat Sussex by an innings and 110, at Southend.

Somerset beat Worcestershire at Worcester by 72 runs.

LONDON, July 25.

At Portsmouth Surrey beat Hampshire by eight wickets.

At Nottingham Gloucester drew with Notts but led on the first innings.

At Hull. Yorkshire drew with Lancashire but led on the first innings.

At Hinckley, Leicester drew with Warwick but led on the first innings.

ALBANIAN REBELLION.

POWERS REFUSE TO ANSWER INSURGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURAZZO, July 24.

The Powers have resolved not to answer the insurgents who insulted the Prince and threatened to make Durazzo a battlefield.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 26.

M. Poincare, French President, is at Stockholm.

STOCKHOLM, July 26.

President Poincarè has left for Copenhagen.

HOME RULE CONFERENCE

ABORTIVE ENDING.

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The Cabinet sat for one and a half hours, the members then going to the House of Commons.

Mr. Asquith said the Conference had considered the possibility of finding the area to be excluded under the Home Rule Bill but the Conference being unable to agree in principle or detail on such area he had brought the Conference to a close.

The Speaker will make a report in these terms to the King.

Mr. Asquith announced that he would take the second reading of the Amending Bill on Tuesday.

Mr. Bonar Law concurred.

The House then adjourned.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS.

LONDON, July 25.

Mr. Birrell at Cambridge and Viscount Haldane in London said that they regretted the failure of the Home Rule Conference and emphasised that the Government would go forward with its proposals unflinchingly.

Mr. Birrell added that it was the duty of the Liberals to see that Mr. Asquith was not interfered with by a dissolution till the Home Rule Bill, subject to the acceptable exclusion, became law.

There might be rows in Ulster as an offspring of whiskey but the idea of civil war was unthinkable.

PARADE OF BELFAST VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, July 26.

Two Belfast regiments of volunteers paraded yesterday evening with rifles and machine-guns.

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR PAGET IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

General Sir Arthur Paget was received in audience to-day at Buckingham Palace.

MADAME CAILLAUX'S TRIAL.

ACCUSED COLLAPSES IN COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 25.

Madame Caillaux collapsed during the reading of the Gueydan letters this afternoon and was carried out insensible. The sitting was suspended amid uproar.

The letters contained fervent love passages from M. Caillaux to Madame Caillaux before the Gueydan divorce.

OUTWARD MAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADEN, July 26.

The P. and O. Morea with the outward mails of the 17th instant left for Bombay at 4 p m., to-day

DEATH OF BARON BELPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The death is announced of Baron Belper.

HONOUR CONFERRED ON CHEVALIER MARCONI.

RECEIVES HONORARY G. C. V. O.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

Chevalier Marconi has been invested with the Honorary Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

GENERAL HUERTA'S ARRIVAL AT JAMAICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JAMAICA, July 25.

General Huerta and party have arrived here.

RUMOURED PURCHASE OF "P. M. G." AND THE "OBSERVER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 25.

According to the "Standard," Mr. Gardner Sinclair, managing director of Messrs. Dobson, Molle and Company, Printers, has purchased the "Pall Mall Gazette" and the "Observer."

A Jellalabad correspondent writes that heavy rain is reported to have fallen throughout Afghanistan on the 11th and 12th instant.

BURMA'S MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD.

SIR HARVY ADAMSON'S TRIBUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma formally unveiled the memorial statue of his late Majesty King Edward VII at the entrance of the Dalhousie Park last evening. In spite of threatening weather there was a large attendance representative of all sections of the community.

The cost of the memorial is Rs. 85,000 out of the total collected subscriptions of Rs. 1,08,000. The balance will go to the Victoria Memorial Park in accordance with the wishes of the public. The structure which is in bronze is a fine work of art and reflects creditably on the sculptor, Derwent Wood, A. R. A.

Mr. W. H. Cabell, I.C.S., Chairman of the Memorial Committee, having asked his Honour on behalf of the public of Burma for unveiling the statue Sir Harvey complied with the request.

In the course of his speech the Lieutenant-Governor Said:—"The late King had won respect and admiration of all the nations of the world and love and devotion of his own subjects throughout the British Dominions. King Edward VII had been appropriately named 'The Peace Maker' because it was in a great measure due to his personal tact and influence that the peace of Europe was maintained during his reign. In olden times the quality of a king was gauged by his conquests. In these more enlightened deys, war is universally regarded as an unavoidable evil and horror, and all thinking men regret that it has not been found possible to devise means by which the policy of nations shall be constrained by humane considerations that already guide the conduct of individuals and the arbitrariment of battles shall be rendered impossible. National inclination is surely tending towards this direction and in the present day the proudest boast of a king is not that he has conquered his neighbours but that he kept peace in his time. For this reason the reign of King Edward VII will always be regarded as a bright epoch in the annals of British history."

His Honour then proceeded to say that any tributes of this nature was an utilitarian one and ornamental and it should not be sacrificed for the useful any more than useful for the ornamental. Both these objects had been kept in view in Burma, the surplus fund of Rs. 23,000 being given to the Victorial Memorial Park. After having paid a tribute to the architect and others responsible for the memorial his Honour thus concluded:—"No better site could have been found than the entrance of the beautiful Dalhousie Park which is the pride of Rangoon and a most perfect combination of natural and artificial scenery in the whole of the East. In this picturesque spot the statue of our late beloved King finds an appropriate place where it will recall to the present and future generations the memory of a sovereign who was beloved by his subjects and whom all nations join in venerating."

The proceedings which were impressive, terminated with a salute of 41 guns fired by the Naval Cadets.

BANDRA IN THE RAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I have noticed several times in Bombay, during monsoons, whenever the public roads are under water, the Municipality is so vigilant that it takes immediate steps as to put such matters in order. This shows that the Municipality is always taking interest in matters concerned with the city and the public.

But in Bandra, we are not blessed with such a Municipality Sir, it has been raining very heavily since the 22nd inst. and some of the roads are so flooded that it is impossible for the pedestrians to pass. They have either to take off their boots (which is not becoming on a public road) or go back and take another way to reach their destination. This has been the state of affairs since Thursday morning and up to now some of the roads are still under water. The Municipality has taken no notice of such disorders. Last year too, on many occasions such floods were seen on Bandra roads and with the past experience the Municipality should have had the good sense of having the gutters on both sides of the roads properly and sufficiently dug up in order to allow the rain water to pass. If this work was undertaken at the commencement of the monsoon the public would not have had these floods to pass.

One good that has been done to the town, must not be forgotten. It is the disappearance of plague during this year; though there were a few scattered cases. It must be admitted the plague was much less than in previous years. The public of Bandra will remember that the Committee has been strengthened by the addition of a man of medicine, and we presume that it is through his efforts, the sanitary department must have gained knowledge. We hope all the members of the committee will put their united efforts and work for the welfare of the

TOWN.

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE TRIALS OF THE CHALLENGER.

Although eleven years have elapsed since Sir Thomas Lipton last sent a yacht across the Atlantic in quest of the America Cup, says Francis W. Cooke in the "Westminster Gazette," it is doubtful if the preparation of any previous challenger has commenced so much attention as that of "Shamrock IV." Her sailing in the trials with the older yacht of the same name has been watched by thousands from the shore, and the two yachts have been greeted by hearty cheers by almost every vessel they have passed. When it is considered that the racing for the Cup takes place three thousand miles away the interest it excites in this country is really astonishing, but the pluck and enterprise Sir Thomas Lipton has displayed in his repeated attempts to win back this elusive trophy could hardly fail to make a strong appeal to British sportsmen.

FREAK YACHTS.

In the lines of "Shamrock IV." Mr. Nicholson has made a wide departure from modern practice in the science of yacht designing, and the boat is regarded by many yachtsmen as nothing more than a freak. But even if that be the case the Gosport draughtsman is only fighting the holders of the Cup with their own weapons. Most of the more recent defenders of the trophy have been freak yachts pure and simple, and the lines upon which the contest has been developed are of a nature to eliminate the prospect of winning with anything but a freak. It was the general opinion of those present at the launch that "Shamrock IV." would either prove a flier or a rank failure, and her trials under canvas were awaited with much curiosity.

The Challenger is, of course, purely a racing machine, built to the lightest scantlings compatible with safety, and was designed to carry either a sloop or cutter rig. The secret of her sail area is still being jealously guarded, but it is obviously a good deal larger than that of the 23-metre cutter, and at a rough guess I should place it at about 11,000 square feet. The sails of "Shamrock IV," now that they are thoroughly stretched, approached within measurable distance of perfection, and it is safe to say that no finer suit was ever made in the famous loft of Messrs. Ratsey and Lapthorn.

The 23-metre "Shamrock" was built under the International Rules from the design of Fife six years ago, and is a craft of very different type to the Challenger. She was constructed to the heavy scantlings of Lloyd's "R" class, and is fitted below decks with a luxurious saloon, sleeping cabins, bath-rooms, and even electric light. She, moreover, carries a heavy, solid mast and deckhouse-companion, whilst her sails are those she used in 1912. It is, I think, well to emphasise these facts, as otherwise an erroneous impression might be gleaned from the sailing of the two yachts in the trial matches. The only particular in which the older boat would appear to have an advantage is in the matter of waterline length, but, owing to the Challenger's peculiar model, her effective waterline when she is heeled in a breeze is probably the longer of the two.

THE TRIALS OF "SHAMROCK IV."

"Shamrock IV." was first seen under canvas on June 4, being accompanied by her trial boat, but she was only out for sail-stretching purposes, and no serious test of speed was attempted. It was, however, soon apparent that, despite her unstretched sails and gear, she outpointed the older boat on a wind, although the latter seemed to hold her when sheets were checked. Two days later they were out again, and the Challenger, starting astern of her opponent and down to leeward, was clear ahead after a couple of minutes' sailing. They then had a reach for thirty-five minutes, at the end of which "Shamrock IV." was leading by a minute and three-quarters. When tried on a board reach the 23-metre cutter, thanks to a lucky fluke of wind, went to the front, but a big balloon jib-topsail was then set on the Challenger, and in a quarter of an hour she was leading by two minutes.

The first real race was sailed on June 9, when the two yachts were despatched from Hythe to sail round the Warner Lightship and back in a light but fairly steady south-easterly breeze. The course was approximately thirty miles in length, half the distance being to windward. They got away well together, and the Challenger, giving a splendid exhibition of windward sailing, was more than 3 min. ahead at Calshot. She rounded the Warner with a lead of 9min. 40sec. Coming home they were either running or reaching all the way. The new yacht continued to draw away, and at one time was as much as 13min. ahead. She then found a calm patch, what time her opponent, picking up a lucky slant, rapidly closed upon her. The 23-metre boat was ultimately beaten by only 2min. 15sec. As her time allowance from the Challenger amounted to 4min. 32sec., she won on the handicap. As the trial boat owed her position at the finish to sheer luck, the actual result of the trial could be safely ignored, and the sailing of "Shamrock IV." particularly to windward, created a very favourable impression.

After this trial the weather for several days was unsuitable for testing a new yacht, whose gear was still not properly stretched, as there was considerable weight in the wind. The yachts came out again on June 12 to sail over a course laid 7½ miles to windward and return, starting from the Warner Lightship. Owing to the failure of the wind the trial was ultimately abandoned, but it is worthy of note that the Challenger rounded the windward mark no less than 14min. ahead.

TEST IN A FRESH BREEZE.

The following day the new yacht had her first test in a fresh breeze, although no formal race was attempted. Starting from their moorings at Hythe they had an easy reach down Southampton Water, and on this point of sailing the older boat almost held the Challenger. Running down the West Channel without spinnakers for about seven miles, "Shamrock IV." drew away, and was thought to have a lead of about 3min. on rounding the Hampstead Ledge Buoy, but as her opponent came round before reaching the mark only a rough estimate was possible. Beating to windward and nearly an hour "Shamrock IV." again gave evidence of her wonderful weatherliness, gaining something like 7min. on this point of sailing. As they reached back to their moorings in a fine breeze the Challenger attained a speed exceeding 13 miles an hour, a good performance for a yacht of only 75ft. waterline. On June 15 the new "Shamrock" again showed fine form to windward, but her sailing on a run or broad reach was not so convincing, and her designer decided to try the effect of some alterations in trim.

Under the Universal Rule a yacht's fore triangle is measured for rating purposes, and if the area of the spinnaker is greater than that of the fore-triangle the excess is added to the rating. To use a spinnaker of greater size than the fore-triangle would be unprofitable, as it would entail taxation for area that was only operative on one point of sailing. Now, "Shamrock IV." under her original sloop rig had a very short bowsprit, extending but 10ft. outboard, with the result that her fore-triangle, and incidentally her spinnaker, were comparatively small. Mr. Nicholson therefore decided to try the alternative cutter rig which he had designed for her, and another bowspirit, some 6ft. longer than the original spar was shipped. Had no alteration been made in he vesel's hull this extra sail would have increased her rating considerably, but in her trials "Shamrock IV." had proved stiffer than the 23-meter cutter. In view of the fact that the contest will take place in September which light breezes are almost invariably experienced at Sandy Hook, such stability was neither necessary nor desirable, and so the yacht went into dock to have some five tons of lead removed from her keel. This modification, by shortening her waterline, reduced the yacht's rating, thus leaving a margin for the extra sail.

These alterations opened up a wide field for experiments, as it had to be determined —(1) whether the yacht had been improved by the reduction in ballast, (2) whether the cutter rig suited her, and (3) whether she was faster as a cutter or as a sloop with the enlarged foretriangle. Fortunately the change from sloop to cutter rig and *vice versa* can be effected in a very short time, and on one occasion she sailed first as a cutter and then as a sloop the same day.

The first trial in her modified trim and rigged as a cutter took place in the Solent. The Challenger proved much more lively in light airs, and, although she heeled more easily, was still quite stiff enough. It was apparent that she retained all her old windward qualities, and when put to the test on the run showed great improvement upon that point of sailing. Sailing down wind "Shamrock IV." in twelve miles gained more than 5min. upon the older boat. Her next two trials were in fresh winds and rough water, mainly to test her gear and stability, and then she was rigged as a sloop once more but with the longer bowsplit and a larger foresail than she had originally carried.

THE TORBAY RACES.

The venue was then changed to Torquay, where a series of special races had been arranged for the two "Shamrocks." These matches were sailed under conditions as nearly as possible similar to those that will obtain in the contest proper, the American system of starting being adopted. The first race was over a 15-mile course, 7½ miles to windward and return, in a light south-easterly breeze, both yachts sporting full racing canvas. The breeze was far from true, and the older yacht seemed to have the best of the luck. Nevertheless, the Challenger successfully conceded her the time allowance, winning by a minute and a half on corrected time.

The next race was sailed in a nice south-easterly breeze, and the new yacht showed to great advantage. The course was thirty miles in length, and, as in the previous match, was laid to windward and return. On the outward journey "Shamrock IV." sailed right away from the trial boat, rounding the weather mark no less than 17min. 33sec. ahead. This lead she subsequently increased to more than 20min., but as she then sailed into a calm patch the 23-metre cutter was able to make up a good deal of her lost ground. In the end the Challenger finished 9min. 20sec. before her rival, winning the match by 5min. 3sec. on corrected time.

This was a capital performance, but the Challenger eclipsed it in the next race, when she re-appeared under cutter rig. The course was 18 miles to windward and return. At the weather mark "Shamrock IV." led her opponent by 22min. 42sec., and, as she still further increased her advantage on the run, the Fife cutter gave up, being then some three miles astern. This was altogether a most convincing light weather display, and stamped the Challenger as the finest yacht yet built in this country for an America Cup contest. The final day's work in Torbay was mainly of an experimental nature, the Nicholson yacht sailing first as a cutter and later as a sloop, the change in rig being very smartly effected under way. After her return to Gosport the yacht had another trip to test some alterations that had been made to her rigging, and then went into her builder's yard to be prepared for her long voyage across the Atlantic. Like her predecessor, "Shamrock III.," she will be rigged as a ketch for the passage, which will be made under canvas except in calms when she will be towed by the steam yacht "Erin."

REACHING QUALITIES NOT SUFFICIENTLY TESTED.

That Sir Thomas Lipton has in "Shamrock IV." a very fine yacht admits of no dispute, but at the same time it would be unwise to build too confidently upon her sailing with the 23-metre cutter. I have no wish to strike a note of pessimism, but it must be remembered that the older yacht is of a totally different type from the Challenger, and has been sailing with old canvas and a heavy, solid mast. To attempt to forecast the result of the coming contest from these trials would be mere guesswork. It is quite impossible to gauge the relative speeds of vessels three thousand miles or more apart, and until "Shamrock IV." actually meets the defended very little can be known of her chance of bringing home the Cup.

One point in connection with the trials that has struck me is that they have almost all been sailed over windward and return courses, whilst it is possible that two out of three, or three out of five, of the Cup races, as the case may be, can, by the conditions of the contest, be sailed over triangular courses. Now, a triangular course entails more reaching than anything else, and I am rather surprised that the reaching qualities of the new "Shamrock" have not been put to a more searching test.

Many good judges of yacht-racing seem to regard "Shamrock IV." as an almost certain winner, but it is difficult to understand upon what grounds they base their optimism. I think they must have formed their opinion solely upon the sailing of the Challenger in her recent trials, turning a Nelsonian eye upon what is going on in America. There three yachts have been built in connection with the defence of the Cup, and they represent the latest ideas of the cleverest designers in the United States, the home of the Universal Rule under which the yachts will be measured. These yachts are engaged in strenuous racing almost daily, and the boat ultimately selected to defend the Cup will have borne the brunt of a long season's racing. Her gear will have been thoroughly tested, and both yacht and crew will be at the top of their form. Present indications point to the Herreshoff boat "Resolute" being the representative of the New York Yacht Club, as she has of late been leading her opponents home in the most consistent manner. When it is remembered that "Resolute" is a good deal smaller than either of the others and entitled to a considerable time allowance from them, it is evident that she must be an exceptionally smart boat to beat them without having recourse to that allowance. And so far that matter may be "Shamrock IV." —indeed, I think she is—but I should not like to say anything as to her prospects beyond that she has a sporting chance of success.

GOVERNMET GAZETTE.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, July 25.

Mr. C. P. R. Young, Government Advocate, officiates as Judge, Chief Court, Lower Burma, vice Mr. Justice Ormond granted one month's leave.

Mr. F. S. A. Slocock, C. S., is placed on special duty in the Home Department.

Lieutenant Arnott, 24th Gurkha Rifles, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. K. Ghatak is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab.

Mr. D. Dewar, C. S., officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay, vice Mr. A. M. Brigstocke granted two months' leave.

Rai Bahadur U. L. Bannerjee is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, Public Works Department.

Mr. W. C. N. Shinstone is permanently transferred from the Punjab to the Central Provinces.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The services of the Revd. R. G. Jamieson is played under the Army Depratment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major A. P. Trevor, Consul for Arabistan, Persian Gulf, is invested with powers of a magistrate and subordinate judge, first class.

Lieutenant E. J. F. Colvin is confirmed in the Political Department.

Captain G. S. Scott, Inspector of Signalling, Imperial Service Troops, is granted leave for three months and twenty days: Captain Mac Brayne, 15th Sikhs, officiates.

Herr Brill is appointed acting Consul for Germany at Madras.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATHS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I should be greatly obliged by your publishing this letter in the next issue of your valuable paper and trust it will catch the eyes of the authorities concerned.

From notices recently inserted in the local newspapers I find the Back Bay Swimming Bath has now been reserved for ladies on four days druing the week, viz., Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hours during which they are admitted being 10-30 a. m. to 1-30 p. m. I admit it is an excellent thing to give the ladies more than just two days during the week on which to visit the Baths, but at the same time, before fixing on the extra days one point might have been considered.

Saturdays are the only days on which school teachers and students from girls' schools can make use of the Baths while for those young ladies who are employed in Commercial houses etc., none of these days are suitable. I am sure a great number of the latter would be only too pleased to have an opportunity of enjoying a dip, or getting the chance of learning to swim, even if it be only once a week. Sunday being the only available day I suggest that the Baths be reserved for ladies up to 10-30 or 11 a. m. on this day.

Surely not one of the gentlemen who frequent the Baths of a Sunday morning could find it in his heart to object to the fair sex monopolizing the Baths for the short time as suggested? Could not this suggestion be carried out?—Yours etc.,

GREATLY INTERESTED.

Bombay, July 25.

Major Anderson, R. E., of the Railway Board, will proceed on long leave in September.

The accepted tenders for the Calcutta Port Trust one crore loan averaged Rs. 99-10-6. The total of tenders received was two crores fifteen lakhs.

MAY BOARDING HOUSE.
33 DHARAMTALA STREET, CALCUTTA.
A place to suit every individual. Fresh and wholesome food guaranteed.
Monthly boarders from Rs. 16 to Rs. 101
Daily boarders from Re. 1/2 to 5/4.
Full particulars from THE MANAGER.
3221.

KHEDIVE'S NARROW ESCAPE.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

ASSAILANT SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.

A man attempted to assassinate the Khedive as he was leaving the Grand Vizierate this afternoon. The assailant was shot down by the Khedive's escort.

WOUNDS NOT DANGEROUS.

LONDON, July 26.

The Khedive was wounded on the cheek and the arm. The wounds are not dangerous.

LAWN TENNIS.

DAVIS CUP TOURNAMENT—DOUBLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHICAGO, July 25.

In the doubles Brookes and Wilding (Australasia) beat Powell and Schwengers (Canada)—6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Australasia will meet Germany in the semi-final.

FATAL FALL IN POLO.

CAPTAIN WHITE KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

GIBRALTAR, July 24.

Captain White, of the Wiltshire Regiment, was killed to-day owing to a fall while playing polo.

RAILWAY FLOODS.

BREACH OF LINE IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The line between Bellput and Lindsay on the Sibi-Jacobabad section of the North-Western Railway has been breached in several places due to heavy rain. It has been impossible to tranship the passengers and luggage of the mail trains which left Karachi and Quetta yesterday, the 24th instant.

LYALLPUR, July 25.

Through communication between Kanjwani and Andlianwala was restored at 5 p.m. yesterday.

SECUNDERABAD, July 25.

Passengers will now be booked through via Manmad to stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway by one train only, either way, namely, that leaving Hyderabad at 20/15 and Secunderabad at 21/0 and Manmad 20/26. Passengers are ferried over the Purna river between Purna and Pingli.

SUKKUR, July 25.

Transhipment of passengers at the breaches of the North-Western Railway is impossible at present. Attempts will be made to tranship the mails to-day.

SIR JAMES MESTON ON TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Sir James Meston arrived at Jhansi on Thursday. In the afternoon a conference was held to discuss the present famine prospects. On Friday a visit was paid to the Macdonald High School and the Dukhwan Weir. After dining with the Commissioner, His Honour left or Cawnpore.

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The Lieutenant-Governor of U. P. spent Thursday and Friday at Jhansi in which district the famine situation has been much improved by the recent rain.

CAWNPORE, July 25.

His Honor Sir James Meston who reached here early in the morning visited the new Sanitary Road and the Zin Devi temple in respect of the acquisition of which some local Hindus have protested to the Local Government. His Honor later on visited the various mills and factories and granted interviews to many persons.

COTTON STORAGE DEPOT AT TANK BUNDER.

The Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has forwarded to the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce a plan of the Cotton Depot, showing that accommodation for about 5¾ lakhs of bales, with Railway connections will be available on the East side of the Harbour Branch Railway. Accommodation for about 2¾ lakhs of bales will be available on the West side of the Harbour Branch Railway and this area will be served by carts from the main Railway station sidings. A further area could later on be made available for Cotton storage if necessary.

Applications for plots have been received for approximately the whole area. Further applications will be received up to 31st July, after which allotment of plots will be made. Plan of the Depot is at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and may be inspected by those interested.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Little Injustices.

"Indian Daily News":—The case of Prof. Jodu Nath Sarkar of Patna who has had a young English M.A., Mr. Smith, put over his head to teach history at Patna has caused a fine Moharrhn encounter between the "Bengalee" and the "Statesman." The professor has written a history of Aurangzeb. The M. A. is the son of a philanthropist and knows nothing of Aurangzeb but knows all about English, German and Italian history and has actually visited some places of historical interest. Grand! As five-sixths of the subjects for History honours have nothing to do with India (such is education in India) the "Statesman" points out the enormous benefits to the youth of this country by being taught by the son of a philanthropist, who, moreover, has been a County Councillor or something of the sort at Home. The "Statesman" thinks this ought to dish the author of the history of Aurangzeb. We fancy ourselves that a man who has written a history and an excellent history must be a historian and "prima facie", better than one who has not done anything of the kind. But under the Curzon regime the new Educational Service is chosen on the principle of the Venetian gondoliers. They are chosen, we believe, not because they can row but because of their fine resonant baritone voices. The Indian professors who were to form the third line of defence of India behind the British Army and the British Civil Service are chosen not for their teaching power but on account of their fine physique, the initials behind their names, their competence as sprinters but mainly, we fear, as a political thin black line tipped with steel—steel pens. The idea of filling the whole Educational Service by stalwart M.A.'s of approved respectability and mediocre ability is bound to fail. It has raised enormous discontent among all the eminent and loyal Indian teachers as it was bound to do, and it has led to numerous untoward incidents the latest of which is the case of Prof. Jodu Nath Sarkar, who seems to be universally respected and quite as competent after all as the son of the eminent man who founded the Boys' Brigade in 1883, long before Sir G. Baden-Powell, and thus rendered great services to his country. These little injustices however are doing no good to the country.

What Curzon Really Means.

"The Nation":—Lord Curzon has had his way with the India Council Bill, which was refused a second reading in the Upper House on Tuesday by 96 to 38. It was a party vote, and several of the Opposition speakers echoed Lord Curzon's point that a Government nearing the end of its term had no business to touch any matter of such importance. Behind this merely obstructive attitude, which reflects the passions of the Irish crisis, there were, however, real grounds of opposition. They were stated with a curious lack of consistency. Lord Curzon argued that the Bill would ruin the authority of the Council itself, and make the Secretary of State a pure autocrat. It is human nature, we suppose, that no autocrat can tolerate another. On the other hand, Lord Amphill complained that the Bill would ruin "the power and prestige of the Viceroy," and that India henceforward would be governed from Whitehall. Both of them agreed in deprecating especially the reduction of the importance of the purely official Anglo-Indian element on the Council. Perhaps the inconsistency is more apparent than real. What both mean is at bottom that in the last resort India ought to be governed, not by a Minister responsible to Parliament, but by a bureaucracy whose chief is the Viceroy, and whose organ in London is a council of veteran officials.

What The Lords Have Done.

"The New Statesman":—The summary rejection by the House of Lords of the Council of India Bill, at the instance of Lord Curzon, and the reasons avowed by the majority, amount together to nothing less than a calamity. The measure of reform proposed by Lord Crewe was half-hearted and imperfect; and it was, as such, adversely criticised by the representatives of educated public opinion in India. It might at least have been considered and amended in Committee. But now Lord Curzon has made the House of Lords convey to every Indian lawyer, doctor, editor, administrative officer, teacher, and university graduate from Cashmere to Cape Comorin, whether Parsee, Hindu, or Mussulman,—from whom a vague impression will slowly penetrate to the "dim inarticulate multitude,"—that nothing in the nature of a free representation of Indian opinion can be permitted in the Supreme Councils of the Indian Empire.

A Vindictive Policy.

"India":—We learn from a Calcutta cable of July 3 that application was made in the High Court on that day, on behalf of the Government of Bengal, for an increase in the sentences passed by the Sessions Judge at Alipore on five of the men convicted of being concerned in the Raja Bazar bomb case. Application was also made for the admission of an appeal against the acquittal of the sixth accused, Khagendra Chowdhury. We shall have a good deal more to say on the new departure which is revealed by this application for enhancement of sentence. For the moment, we must content ourselves with expressing our deep regret that Lord Carmichael should have allowed his reactionary Civilian advisers to lead him to adopt a policy which it is hard to acquit of vindictiveness. The case, it will be remembered, came to a conclusion, after a trial of two months, on June 4, when the Judge, differing from the Assessors, found five of the accused guilty, and passed sentences varying from 15 to 10 years' transportation. Surely these punishments are more than sufficient for the crime.

A FERRY BOAT TRAGEDY

EIGHTY DROWNED.

TOWN FLOODED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GOKAK, July 25.

A correspondent telegraphs from Gokak:—A ferry boat full with passengers crossing the Ghataprabha river, near Gokak on Thursday last sank. Eighty deaths have so far been reported. Thirty have been saved. Owing to heavy rains, the town has been under water and all communications have been stopped. The floods have been abnormal and many have been rendered homeless.

LORD HARDINGE'S FUTURE.

PARIS EMBASSY EARMARKED FOR HIM.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" London Correspondent cables that the "Daily Chronicle" states that Sir Arthur Nicholson will succeed Sir Francis Bertie at the Embassy at Paris when the latter retires shortly on pension.

It is believed Sir A. Nicolson's appointment will be only temporary and he will be succeeded in due course by Lord Hardinge in accordance with the arrangements made with the latter when he went to India. It was then understood that Lord Hardinge would not serve his full term in India and the Paris Embassy was earmarked for him.

INDIAN EXCISE POLICY.

ATTITUDE OF VIGILANCE AND RESTRICTION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 25.

A Government of India resolution is published to-day with correspondence with the Secretary of State arising out of the criticisms passed on the excise policy in this country by the Temperance deputation which waited upon the Secretary of State in July, 1912.

In his final despatch, dated last May, the Secretary of State accepts the general conclusions of the Government of India and approves the existing policy. The Government of India resolution desires that all officers be enjoined to maintain the present attitude of vigilance and restriction and of safeguarding the interests of temperance and suggests that lessons on the use and abuse of alcohol be included in the readers in use in schools. The Government of India also invites the Local Governments to report upon any further actions they may be prepared to take in the matter of (a) closing of shops, (b) restriction of hours of sale, (c) extension of the functions of advisory committees, and (d) adoption of a fixed fee system in selected areas.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The Calcutta Share Market was quiet to-day. The transaction included:—

Coal.—Bhalgora, 25½; Sudamdith, (ord) 14, South Govindpore, 29 5-8.

Jute.—Kamarhatty, (ord), 115½.

Tea.—Atal, 14½.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Assam Steam, 120, (prem) India General (ord) 153, Hosiarpur Doab Railway, 7 (prem).

SEMI-FAMINE CONDITIONS IN ASSAM.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 25.

Semi-famine conditions are being experienced in many parts of Assam. Rainfall, though sufficient for tea cultivation, has been quite inadequate for cultivation of rice and only low-lying lands have been planted out with seedlings. Rice is being imported from Calcutta in large quantities.

THE GEORGE BANK

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 24.

Citation has been issued by the Chief Court in the case of another bank, viz., the George Bank, which had its head office at Lahore and had some time ago stopped payment.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT AT QUETTA.

I. M. S. OFFICER KILLED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Moore, I.M.S., was accidently shot at Quetta on Thursday last from effects of which he died.

OVER-SEAS RECEPTION GUESTS.

From left to right:—Mr Themayya (Chief Justice of Mysore), Mrs. Themayya, Mr. Caripa (Mysore).

ENTENTE CORDIALE OR ALLIANCE?

THE NAVAL ASPECT.

The naval aspects of the Entente Cordiale between England and France are dealt with by M. Alfred Duquet, one of the most distinguished military historians in France, in the following article. M. Duquet has summarised his views in the form of an answer to "The Standard's" three questions on the relations between the two countries:—

(1) From the standpoint of French interests, are you satisfied with the present form of the Entente with Great Britain? If so, why?

(2) If you are not wholly satisfied with that form, what modifications would you suggest in the interest of the balance of power in Europe? If you should favour a closer Entente, should such a closer Entente assume the shape of an alliance?

(3) Would such a closer understanding or alliance necessarily imply, in your opinion, an increase in the British military establishment and if so, to what extent.

THE REPLY.

I am a convinced supporter of the existing Entente Cordiale, which has enabled France and Great Britain to make their voices heard in the European Concert at a time when, failing such an understanding, we should have seen them reduced to the part of fifers, Nevertheless, I am not altogether satisfied with that Entente, because I am convinced that a formal alliance would have enabled them, would enable them, to raise their voice above all the other diplomatic and military instrumentalists, especially to the powerful accompaniment of Russia. The Triple Entente, if transformed into a second Triple Alliance, would completely dominate the older alliance, whose tune Italy would then refrain from playing, in order to come and sing in unison with us, for she would not be slow to realise her present part of a dupe and an accomplice.

The Franco-Russian Alliance, as, indeed, the Anglo-French Entente, is not a love-match, but a marriage of convenience. England, Russia, and France are united simply because each of them is in need of the other two. So let us endeavour to penetrate the true causes of the Anglo-French Entente. The sympathies between the two countries are very limited and slender. How comes it, then, that for the last few years they have been moving hand in hand?

FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.

There are two reasons. In the first place, ever since the invention of submarines, it has become as impossible a task for a British battleship to navigate the Channel and the Mediterranean as it is for a French battleship to venture upon either of those seas. It is through the Entente Cordiale that England has been able to recover her freedom of navigation.

What, in the second place, has brought about the decision of both peoples has been the overwhelming necessity of resisting German Imperialism. The French require the support of the English in order to repulse a new German invasion; the English require the French to prevent a German landing in England, and to secure for them a free passage to India through the Mediterranean. Now, our submarines are fully adequate both in the latter sea and in the English Channel to prohibit the access of either to the fleets of the Triple Alliance. I have shown this over and over again.

But no doubt I shall astonish many Englishmen when I assure them that it is preeminently in their interest that we should give precedence to our land military expenditure over our naval expenditure; and this by at once cancelling the foreshadowed building in our naval yards of battleships costing over three millions sterling apiece. They would not be of the slightest use in time of war, since the fleets of the Triple Alliance would venture forth neither in the North Sea nor the Channel, nor in the Mediterranean, let alone the Atlantic. The enemies' armoured vessels would seek the safety of their harbours and remain there behind a screen of submerged mines. There they would be beyond our blows, even in the absence of submersibles and submarines. Indeed, if we waste our financial resources on those giants of steel, if we do not centre all our efforts upon our Eastern frontier, if our land forces are in any way inadequate and so meet with defeat, the Prussians, once masters of France, will hasten to erect German Gibralters at Calais, Cherbourg, Brest. From these ports they would find it easy to send out the submersibles which we had been compelled to yield to them, or those which they had themselves constructed, and thereby to render the navigation of the Channel an impossibility for the British Fleet. No man-of-war would then be able to issue from Portsmouth or Plymouth without being torpedoed; no merchant vessel would be able to leave either London or Liverpool without fear of instant capture.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

"What is the good of cultivating the world's trade," so Admiral Jurien de la Graviere has said, "if the wealth brought from so far is intercepted within sight of its very destination? The mastery of the Baltic, of the North, and of the Channel will not be decided by crusiers, still less by battleships, but by flotillas of submarines and submersibles. To be master of those three European basins is to dominate the merchant navigation of the world. The would be even more true of the Mediterranean."

Admiral Fournier has also written: "Our larger armoured vessels would be unable to cross the narrow European waters without running the risk of being torpedoed, unless they were assured of the neutrality of the nations in a position to assail them by means of submarines."

The situation, therefore, is to-day, from England's standpoint, what it was in 1810. It was then for her a question of life and death to prevent Napoleon from holding Europe in his grasp. In order to prevent such a disaster the Englishmen of the last century were ready to spend their last shilling, and to sacrifice their last man. At that time England helped with all her soldiers and all her gold unfalteringly the nations which she had decided to launch against the great Emperor. In 1914 it is no longer France, but Germany, that threatens the liberties of the world. It would be England's duty, England's interest, to renew the struggle with the self-same stubborness and determinaiton by leaning on the French and Russians. For these, indeed, are equally threatened by German ambitions; consequently, what they need is a French army strong in numbers, in discipline, in training, and provided with the very best rifles and cannon, an army well provisioned, and, above all things, ably led, an army against which the waves of German invasion would hurl themselves in vain.

In brief, it is on land and not on sea that the mastery of the world will be settled. "To possess an army of sufficient size to contend with that of Germany," thus wrote in 1894 Admiral Reveillere, "this is a prime necessity. This should be our fixed purpose. All forms of expenditure, however necessary, must give procedence to this, because it is a question of our very existence. Therefore, let us curtail our naval, our external, our colonial ambitions, for we are too like the man who purchases country-houses by mortgaging the old paternal manor. One fact is indisputable; it is that in a war with Germany the greatest victories on sea could not possibly redeem a disaster on our frontiers. In these circumstances the defeat of the German Fleet would be to afford merely sentimental gratification." Again, "In my opinion," wrote General Langlois, "it would be better if, trusting to the support which so great a naval Power as England could give us on sea, we were to look to her further to increase her Navy without worrying overmuch to increase the power of her expeditionary corps, while in France, on the other hand, replying on the naval co-operation of England we indulged in no further superfluous expenditure on our navy, but concentrated all our efforts and our cares on our Continental army in order to increase its power more and more."

And I agree, but the English would be playing a dangerous game if they did not support France on land as well, since it is on land that their fate will be equally decided. As Earl Percy has remarked, it has ever been on land that the fate of Europe has been settled: "Not at Quiberon, nor at Aboukir Bay, nor at Trafalgar, but at Malplaquet, at Leipzig, and at Waterloo." Let me add, "And at Sedan!"

MILITARY CO-OPERATION.

In an article published in a German quarterly review of military matters, edited by the German General Staff, General von Blume, an infantry officer of great distinction, has indited the following lines: "Even if we were to suffer reverses on sea and in our colonies, the final result would still be favourably influenced by our land forces, providing we succeeded in crushing our enemy's army, and in gaining access to his vital sources. The treaty which would end the hostilities would in that case secure for us full compensation for whatever losses we had suffered in the naval campaign; if, indeed, we had not already obtained compensation for ourselves from the land campaign. It would be just the same if we had to contend simultaneously with several Powers. Any blow struck at the heart of any single one of those Powers would influence the final result in our favour, always providing that we had been able to protect against our other opponents the vital sources of our own strength. The results of the naval campaign would not alter this a jot."

Need I emphasise here the splendid, I might say unique, geographical situation of our own country? Not only are her harbours and her coasts secure against any attacks by battleships, but she can prohibit to all military or trade navigation the Channel, the North Sea, the Mediterranean, and those waters of the Atlantic which lap European shores, on condition that our sailors have at their disposal the requisite number of torpedo boats, submarines, and submersibles.

To sum up, France and Russia must spare no effort on land in order to overcome Germany and the dupes that support her; while England through her submarines should make the navigation of both battleships and transports an impossible task in any of those seas. But, as in the last century, England should co-operate on land as well. As for the alleged dangers to democracy of universal military service, one must be as blind or as ignorant as are our French Radicals and Socialists not to foresee that the defeat of France and England would mean the enslavement of all Frenchmen, the inevitable invasion of Great Britain, and the domination of German Junkers throughout Europe.

HINDU UNIVERSITY CONSTITUTION.

DR. GHOSH'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh has expressed his views on the latest development of the Hindu University schemes. He has fully subscribed to the sentiment expressed by the "Amrita Bapar Patrika," on the subject, and adds that, if he had had the slightest notion that this grand project in which he and the whole of educated Hindu India had taken such ardent interest, would end in such a fiasco he would not have subscribed anything to it.

The "Patrika" suggested that the proper course for Dr. Ghosh is to withdraw his subscription of one lakh and to devote it to the scheme inaugurated in Calcutta for the advancement of science.

CHILLING EFFECT ON PUBLIC MIND.

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The proposed conditions for the Hindu University have been received here by the Indian community with dissatisfaction. A meeting will be held for consideration of the situation created by Sir Harcourt Butler's letter.

The "Leader" says the letter has not been received with anything like enthusiasm. It has had a chilling effect on the public mind.

CAWNPORE, July 25.

The members of the Cawnpore District Committee of the Hindu University Society have telegraphed to Allahabad their disapproval of the proposed constitution for the Hindu University and have urged non-acceptance of the same.

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BOMBAY.

14

MR. CROSLAND ACQUITTED.

NOT A CODEMNATION OF MR. ROSS.

After a trial lasting nine days, T. W. H. Crosland, the author, was acquitted on July 17. When the jury returned their verdict there was some attempt at applause inside the Old Bailey, but it was immediately suppressed.

Mr. Justice Avory, in his summing-up, impressed on the jury that if they acquitted Mr. Crosland they would not be condemning the prosecutor, Mr. Robert Ross. The charge against Mr. Crosland was that he had conspired with Lord Alfred Douglas and others to pervert the course of justice by attempting to bring a false charge against Mr. Ross in connection with the youth Garratt.

The jury were nearly half an hour considering their verdict. Mr. Crosland on leaving the dock was warmly greeted by his friends in court. His Lordship made no comment in discharging him.

Mr. Hayes, counsel for the defence, in his final address to the jury, said there were two questions before the jury. One was: Did the boy Garratt give a certain statement to Crosland? And the other: Did Crosland believe it? He pointed out that immediately Crosland heard the boy's statement he took him straight to Scotland Yard. Would it not be an insult to compare the boy's evidence with that of Crosland? The evidence of Garratt should be struck out completely. The defence was not bound to give reasons why Crosland believed the boy; it was for the prosecution to prove that he did not believe it. To a man in Crosland's position, a trial like this was a sort of trial for his life.

MR. F. E. SMITH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. F. E. Smith, for the prosecution, said there had been a strange, cruel, and vindictive persecution of Ross, the hope being that, goaded by repeated provocations, Ross would at some time or other take such proceedings as would afford his opponents the exquisite happiness of seeing him in the witness-box. "I ask you," Mr. Smith said, "to remember what this persecution has been to the man. Ever since this quarrel with Lord Alfred Douglas he has been hounded and harrassed and driven by these men, not in any attempt to vindicate the cause of morality, but because they have chosen to try to harness the process of solemn and majestic judicial proceedings for the purpose of the gratification of their own private indignation with Mr. Ross." In the original development of the case Garratt was the wholly uncorroborated witness selected by Lord Alfred Douglas and Crosland for the ruin of an innocent man. It required qualities higher or lower than assurance for the defence now to abuse the boy and disparage his character and attack his credibility, when he was really the only witness on whom they relied for carrying out their vindictive scheme, formed with so much subtlety and deliberation. If the jury came to the conclusion that Crosland believed the charges made by the boy Garratt against Mr. Ross were true, then the prosecution failed. On the other hand, he invited the jury to say—they must say—it was incredible that at any stage in this case Crosland believed the story of Garratt. The culminating point was reached when Garratt disappeared. The animus grew greater, and a final attempt was made, even in the absence of the boy to procure the publicity which was to ruin Ross by attempting to gain a warrant when the boy had disappeared.

THE SUMMING-UP.

Mr. Justice Avory began to sum up shortly after three o'clock. If guilty, he said, the defendant was deserving of condign punishment. On the other hand, it was suggested that the defendant was a man who for years had taken and held a feeling of righteous indignation at the conduct of others who, in his view, had been promoting what was called the Oscar Wilde cult or vogue. The defendant, according to his account of himself, was indignant that the works of a man like Oscar Wilde should be held up universally to approbation, and that, what was more important, excuses should be made by his publishers for the horrible vices of which he was undoubtedly guilty. If the defendant was a man of that sort, who had held that view, and if he had reason to believe that any person who was a party to the publication and propagation of such ideas was himself addicted to such practices as those of which Oscar Wilde had been convicted, he might at least have honestly thought that he was doing a public service in exposing the misconduct of such a person.

The case was an extremely difficult one, because of the atmosphere of prejudice and mutual hostility with which it was surrounded. The defendant was alone to answer the charge of conspiracy, and unless the jury were warned they were naturally prejudiced against the one man who was there to take his trial.

Commenting on Mr. Smith's address to the jury, his Lordship said they might be misled by thinking that an acquittal of the defendant on this charge would amount to a condemnation on their part of Ross. It amounted to nothing of the kind.

The Judge made severe comments in regard to Garratt and Millard, and said that to ask the jury to accept the latter as corroboration of the former was like asking them to expect that one broken stick would support another broken stick. It would be idle for them to shut their eyes to what Millard was by his own confession in the witness-box. As to Millard's statement at the police court, his Lordship added: "I cannot help thinking that for the sake of his University Mr. Millard would have done better if he had left out the fact that he was a graduate of Oxford University."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

QUESTION OF MEDICAL DIPLOMA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 26.

There was a lively discussion at the Calcutta University Senate meeting yesterday afternoon on two important items on the agenda, viz., the medical examination and the Tagore Law professorship. The senate first considered the following resolution of the Faculity of Medicine:—

"That the Medical Faculty regret to learn that the Government of India have postponed their decision of the proposal to revive the L. M. S. examination in the absence of any substitute which will enable students who fail in the M. B. examination to obtain a registrable diploma in India on the completion of their six years' study, more especially as the Bengal Medical Registration Act has now been passed."

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell said that the Medical Faculty was under a misapprehension. On 6th April the Bengal Government submitted to the Government of India a scheme for construction in Calcutta of an examining body to be designated the State Medical Faculty to grant not only licenses to students but also a diploma corresponding to L. M. S. That scheme has been approved by the Government of India. Moreover it shall be open to the Local Government to grant a certificate of special eligibility for examination.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The next item related to the selection of a candidate for the Tagore Law Professorship. The Committee of the Law Faculty this year considered the syllabus submitted by the candidates and thought none of them could be recommended.

Mr. Justice Stephen moved that the recommendation of the Faculty of Law that steps be taken to invite a suitable scholar to accept the appointment of the Tagore Professor of Law for 1915 be adopted. The stipend for the professorship was Rs.10,000 and the duties were only to deliver twelve lectures.

It was suggested that if they could not got a qualified man in India they should go to England and America. The resolution was accepted.

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AGENTS WANTED.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

We take the following extracts from the seventh annual report of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India which was adopted by the general body on Friday last:—

The Society has now four incorporated Branches directly under its control, viz.:—at Bombay, Poona, Hubli and Nagpur. There are eight more centres viz.:—at Mangalore, Bhavnagar, Akola, Amraoti, Satara, Malwan, Dapoli and Thana, all duly affiliated to the Society, but independent in their internal affairs which are managed by their own local committees under the guidance of the Society. Besides these the present report includes statements of work at four more centres viz:—Matheran, Rajkot, Yeotmal and Cocanada, which are working on the same lines and may be affiliated later on. Of the affiliated centres those at Dapoli and Thana are languishing very much and may have to be finally closed unless some body will come forward in time to volunteer his services and keep them on in efficiency. The committee notes with grateful pleasure the very encouraging report from Mr. K. Rangarao not only of his own good work at Mangalore, but of his efforts to extend it both in and out of his district and especially at Calicut, Coimbatore and Palghaut where three separate centres of work have been started by him.

BOMBAY.

The work of this Branch, which was very largely increased in 1912 by the timely annual grant of Rs. 6,000 from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia's estates to be continued for three years ending on 31st December 1914, has been satisfactorily consolidated during the year under report. The Branch conducts one Anglo-Vernacular school, three Marathi primary day schools, two Gujrathi primary day schools and one Gujarathi night school, with more than 500 students on roll and 29 paid teachers on the staff. The technical school has 60 students in four departments viz:—Carpentry, Tailoring, Painting and Book-binding. The Free Boarding Hostel maintains and looks after 42 students (39 boys and 3 girls) of whom 38 attended the technical school, 2 attended the primary school, and two were in the 6th English standard. The last two institutions were wholly maintained with the grant from the Wadia Trustees which is going to cease at the end of the year 1914. Unless a timely provision be made, their very existence in 1915 would be doubtful.

POONA.

The year under report is the fifth year of the existence of the Branch and Mr. D. N. Patwardhan submits a special report containing statistical review of the past five years' educational work which affords a glimpse into the comparative tendency of the four depressed communities in Poona as well as into the comparative perseverance of the boys in their short school career. The Branch added two new institutions (1) a free boarding hostel opened in February 1913 and located for the present on the premises of the Central School at Poona (Camp) and (2) a feeder primary school at Modikhana (Poona Camp) appropriated in September 1913. The average number on their rolls was 7 and 54 respectively.

The princely donation of Rs. 20,000 from H. H. Maharajah Holkar of Indore for a home at Poona, enabled the Branch to prepare a scheme of buildings at Poona costing sixty thousand rupees in total. The Government have already sanctioned Rs. 20,000 towards a hostel at Poona and an application for Rs. 25,000 more as grant-in-aid for the primary and technical school buildings is under consideration of the Director of Public Instruction. The Poona City Municipality has very generously granted to the Society, on a lease of 99 years with a right of renewal, two acres and thirty gunthas of land at Bhokarwadi, Nana's Peth, Poona City, with only a nominal rent of one rupee per year. The scheme is progressing satisfactorily.

HUBLI.

Mr. A. M. Sayad, Superintendent of the Karnatak Branch, who has to deal with districts which are backward in point of education and social reform, reports—"The Branch has been able to create sympathy among all communities of high caste Hindoos. Government officers of nearly all the important departments have recognized the work of the Branch and show every sympathy.....On his last visit to Hubli, His Excellency Lord Willingdon, in the course of his speech in the Municipal Hall, spoke very highly of our work for which we are very grateful." The Branch maintains (1) a free boarding hostel (2) a day and (3) a night school, (4) a sunday class, (5) a theistic congregation, (6) and a free medical dispensary. The last mentioned institution seems to be the strongest point in the work of this Branch. "From Brahmins to Bhangis, people of all communities took advantage of this Dispensary. The Mission along with its other work is trying to induce ignorant poor people to take advantage of the charitable dispensaries opened by the Municipalities and other agencies and not to waste money and ruin their lives at the hands of illiterate quacks who are found to haunt nearly every village and town. The number of patients treated in the Dispensary from June last to the end of the year (1913) was 1121.....This Branch has been able to make inoculation in plague time popular among the depressed as well as other lower classes. This Branch by means of its medical work has been able to create sympathy for its work among orthodox Hindoos."

NAGPUR.

The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society owes its rise to the acceptance by Mr. G. K. Kadam of the missionaryship of this Society at the invitation of the Executive Committee in February, 1913. Until the incorporation of this Branch, the work of the Society was carried on by local committees at Amraoti and Akola.

The actual work of the Branch could only begin in October 1913, the previous months being taken up in rousing effective sympathy. It had under it at the year's end (1) a free boarding hostel (2) a day school, (3) two night schools and (4) an ambulance class. All these institutions are located in or about the city of Nagpur. From the beginning of the year efforts were made to establish a free boarding house for the D. C. students at Yeotmal. For this purpose Sister Janabai Shinde, a lady missionary of the Society was stationed at Yeotmal for nearly six months. But the place being away from the railway line, it was found rather out of touch with the other parts of the province, and the local depressed communities too with all the efforts during these six months proved quite indifferent to the advantages of such an institution. The idea of planting an incorporated centre at Yeotmal had therefore to be practically abandoned for the present.

During the National Week, *i.e.*, the last week of December 1913, a big demonstrative meeting was held in the Khalikdina Town Hall at Karachi on the morning of Sunday 28th December at 8 o'clock, under the presidentship of Lala Lajpatrai, who has been for the last several years devoting to the cause of the Depressed Classes in the Northern India the very best of his personal attention, service and even money.

The General Secretary also organised during the same week, two more public meetings in Marathi in two different localities largely inhabited by the Mahars and Chambhars from the Deccan, now permanently settled at Karachi.

Mr. L. B. Nayak B.A., Secretary of this Fund, reports:—On the old system of one rupee receipt books, only Rs. 181-8-0 was collected throughout the year. It was therefore decided to organise a special collection on a particular day viz., the Ganesh Chaturthi day (4th September 1913). 80 Volunteers collected on the Ganesh Chaturthi Day and for two or three weeks later, a sum of Rs. 780-14-0 which added to the amount mentioned above, made up the total collecion of Rs. 962-6-0 for the year 1913.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS

BANK OF BOMBAY AND RECEIPT STAMPS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you allow me to voice the feelings of the depositors of the Bombay Savings Bank on the subject of demanding one anna receipt stamp on every withdrawal from their accounts of an amount less than Rs. 20.

Article 53 of the Indian Stamp Act necessitates one anna stamp on a receipt for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds Rs. 20. Rule 20 given under the heading "Rules for the Guidance of Depositors of the Savings Bank of Bombay" says, "All orders must bear a receipt stamp." The Bank, on an application for withdrawal hands over a printed form, which is an order, "Pay Mr. so and so or bearer, etc.", and requires the depositor to affix an anna stamp even in cases where the amount of withdrawal is less than Rs. 20. This is a rule contrary to the spirit of Article 53 of the Indian Stamp Act.

The above form cannot be said to be a cheque as they are never given to outsiders or are never paid to the bearer like ordinary cheques. It therefore does not fall under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Hence the levying of an anna stamp is illegal and unjustifiable and contrary to the spirit of the Indian Stamp Act. The Post Office Savings Bank does not require any receipt stamp, then why should the Bank of Bombay?

Take, for instance, the case of a depositor who has only Rs. 50 to his account. He would get two annas as interest per month. If he draws upon this amount in four small instalments of less than Rs. 20 he would find himself a loser in the end; and such cases are not very uncommon.

Will the Bank authorities kindly explain how they are justified in obliging the public to pay a receipt stamp on amounts less than Rs. 20?.

Yours etc.,

B. H. DAROOWALLA.

Bombay July 26.

ASSISTANCE TO PILGRIMS.

The Anjuman Khuddam-i-Kaaba, Bombay branch, is doing admirable work in helping the Haj pilgrims. They have opened a Bureau which supplies intending pilgrims all over the country with the correct and latest information about the sailings and fares of the steamers going to Jedda, meets them on their arrival at the Victoria Terminus and Grant Road stations, escorts them and their luggage to the different Mosafirkhanas and helps them in the purchase of tickets and in getting passports. The Bureau also gives every possible assistance at the disinfection shed and the wharf.

The Central Committee of the Society has deputed its secretary Mr. Shaukat Ali, B. A., (Alig), who was formerly acting as His Highness the Aga Khan's secretary, in connection with the Moslem University propaganda, to Bombay, to organise the work. He is being assisted by ten devoted workers, hailing from different parts of India and knowing Bokhari, Russian, Bengali, Sindhi, Arabic, Persian, Panjabi, Gujarati, English and Urdu languages. To facilitate their work, Mr. Shaukat Ali has applied and taken out an ordinary pilgrim broker's license. The Society instead of taking for itself the usual brokerage offered by the shipping companies will give it to the Bombay Haj Committee for the relief of indigent pilgrims. The Society is receiving the support in this work from all classes of Mussalmans. It intends later on to send workers to Camran and Jedda also.

The Society is located on the new Sanhurst Road.

S. S. Stephnotis.—The steamer Stephnotis, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Calcutta, during her voyage experienced, strong monsoon high sea, heavy breaking sea off port, smashed boats and various deck damage.

LOOKING FOR "CIVIL WAR,"

THE TORY PRESS INVASION OF ULSTER.

The special correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" in Belfast points out that there has been a great Tory Press invasion of the province from London, and warns newspaper readers against accepting, without the utmost caution, the statements telegraphed from Ulster just now appearing in the Unionist Press, "as they have a purpose to serve other than the dissemination of news." He adds:

"The Times" and "Daily Mail" seem to have transferred an important section of their editorial staffs to Belfast.

"Lord Northcliffe has been touring Ulster for a week, and is now in Belfast. There are half a dozen special correspondents, a medical correspondent, and two photographers, all here on the look-out for civil war. They are supplied with motor-cars, an office has been opened, and a private wire installed.

"If civil war does not begin soon it will not be due to lack of imaginative stories issued by the heads of the Orange organisation or the publication of provocative matter, or to the eagerness with which the Tory journalists absorb everything which is likely to bolster up the civil war cry.

"I have already exposed the 'forty Colt machine guns' sensation. I have stated that it was mentioned by a young and irresponsible Ulster Volunteer at my hotel after midnight on Monday. I have explained how a telephone message conveying the statement was sent to Manchester, and thence to London, without investigation. . . . The same adherence of truth marked the statement that 300,000 rounds of ammunition had been landed by ten professional men, disguised as coal-heavers. Not one of these exploits has been published in the Belfast Unionist papers."

In this connexion it is of importance to note, as also indicated by the "Daily Chronicle," that the most astounding thing about the reports issued by the cheap trippers who go to study Ireland in six days is their absolutely verbal agreement. Last week the paper in question gave extracts from two which came from Warrington and Salford. To-day it gives two others from North Suffolk and North Lincolnshire. They could only have been prepared in the same office.

A "TRILBY" FILMED.

SIR H. TREE'S SCREEN PERFORMANCE.

The wonderful performance of Sir Herbert Tree in the part of Svengali, says the "Westminster Gazette," which has fascinated and revolted so many thousands of people since the stage version of "Trilby" was first produced, is visualised and perpetuated—for all time if needs be—by the noteworthy film version of Du Maurier's famous piece, the initial exhibition of which was given yesterday, before a crowded audience, at the West End Cinema by the London Film Company. What would we not give, nowadays, for the privilege of viewing a film reproducing the pantomimic interpretation of David Garrick in his greatest part? In the kinematographic rendering of his favourite role, Sir Herbert Tree has surpassed himself. It is often said that the British actor's weakest point is the play of his hands, but the play of Sir Herbert's hands is an education in "eloquence," while the facial expression, which makes his stage rendering of Svengali so particularly striking is actually intensified by the absence of dialogue; in places it is blood-curding. The supporting company are generally excellent, particularly Miss Viva Birkett as Trilby and Mr. Charles Rock as the Laird, though Mr. Philip Merivale should have been, I think, more robust as Traffy.

Among the well-known people in the audience I noticed Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Eva Moore, Sir Arthur Pinero, and Sir Squire Bancroft. The last-named, slim and spruce, and looking twenty years younger than his three-score years and twelve, told me that he had enjoyed the performance immensely, and thought the whole production "wonderful—wonderful!" And he was right.

NOTES FROM KARACHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 25.

Sibi in the Jacobabad section of the North-Western Railway between Bellput and Lindsay is breached in several places by floods. It has been impossible to tranship the passengers and luggage of the mail trains which left Karachi and Quetta yesterday.

Jacobabad Cantonment will be finally abandoned this winter as an Indian Cavalry station. The strategical necessity of posting a cavalry regiment in proximity to the Sind Frontier having ceased to operate, the station will now be garrisoned by fifty Indian police and sowars.

Regarding Mr. Justice Hayward's recent comment on the lawlessness prevalent in Karachi, it appear from enquiry that the scale of police establishment which has not been added to in recent years is not commensurate with the needs of a largly developed Municipal area.

In consequence of the death of Lady Hardinge Sir Harvey Adamson will not as originally proposed, give a ball on the occasion of the coming visit of the Viceroy to Rangoon.

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LONDON LETTER.

KING AND QUEEN IN SCOTLAND.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT

THE ANSON TRAGEDY.

EXAGGERATED RUMOURS

The visit of the King and Queen to Scotland was the chief social event of mail week. Many exaggerated rumours were afloat in connection with the tragic death of Sir Denis Anson. The death of Mr. Sydney Grundy has left a notable gap in the ranks of English playwrights.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

Surely King George and his popular consort should know more about their subjects, especially among the working classes than any previous monarchs. The set purpose with which their Majesties have set out since the King's accession to learn all that there is to be learnt in the short span of life allotted to us, has not been in vain. Thanks to the marvellous economy of time with which the journeys are organised the King has got over an immense amount of ground. None of the previous tours were more successful than the present visit to Scotland is proving. At one point an amusing incident took place when Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Secretary for Scotland, handed the King the wrong reply to an address. This, His Majesty began to read but quickly discovered his mistake and burst out laughing. His mirth was catching and Her Majesty and the Civic authorities joined in, much to the discomfiture of the erring Minister.

The King and Queen have been staying at the beautiful Holyrood Palace which has been prepared for royal residence ever since his present Majesty ascended the throne. It was not visited during the last reign, though Queen Victoria and Prince Albert stayed there during the earliar years of their married life. It is stated semi-officially that the King and Queen are to stay more frequently at their historic residence in the Scotch capital; which by the way is royal in the sense that it is called after a famous sovereign: Edwin's Borough. Their Majesties found sufficient interval between their visits to shipyards, factories and civic entertainments to take tea with the Duke and Duchness of Hamilton at Hamilton Palace. Almost semi-royal in some of their connections it is strange that the magnificent home of the Dukes of Hamilton has been so seldom visited by members of the Royal family. The lamented Prince Imperial of France was a kinsman of the Duke of Hamilton and he visited Hamilton Castle during his lifetime, while the late King Edward also paid a visit when Prince of Wales. One of the daughters of the House of Hamilton became a Princess of Baden, but as far as can be ascertained this is the first occasion on which a monarch has been beneath the roof of the celebrated Scotch seat.

ETON AND HARROW.

It has been beautiful weather and London has looked its best. All the fashionable resorts have been crowded, the Park, Ranelagh, the River and the exhibitions. Society has flocked in its hundreds to the Eton and Harrow annual cricket match at Lords, an event, that despite the heat, has caused the theatres to be packed to overflowing. To-morrow night the contest between the two famous schools comes to an end, and the annual "rag" at Earl's Court Exhibition will take place. Eton and Harrow boys, from young men to mere babies, in their hundreds, accompanied in many cases by their parents and their sisters, the latter often enough as boisterous as themselves. Shouting the names of their respective school, interluded with peculiar war cries, they crowd the water chutes, the switch-back railways and the merry-go-rounds. Conventionality is not theirs especially in the last case: not satisfied with standing or sitting on the heads of the fearsome beasts and birds, they climb the steel pendants by which these inanimate monsters are suspended.

THE DEATH OF SIR DENIS ANSON.

No doubt your readers have previously heard of the drowning fatality by which Sir Denis Anson, a young baronet and successor of the famous jurist and parliamentarian Sir William Anson whose death I dealt with in my letter a few weeks back. He was a smart, high-spirited young man and his sad end created a profound impression; he was practically a colonial, for his father, a brother of Sir William, had lived many years in New Zealand, married a New Zealander, and Sir Denis was born in that country. It will be remembered how the party took a launch at Westminster, how they went for a night trip up the Thames, how on the return Sir Davis jumped into the river at Lambeth, and how one of the bandsmen and the Russian Ambassador's son both dived after him the former losing his life.

All sorts of scandalous rumours were afloat, but fortunately these have been effectively dispelled by the Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday. It was currently reported that the deceased baronet was intoxicated, a statement for which there was certainly no foundation. Then it was stated that a young lady, one of the younger daughters of Sir Herbert Tree, had dared her friend to swim to the shore. Others said that Mr. Raymond Asquith had laid a wager. I have been assured that all these stories, to put it mildly, are exaggerated. Nor are they of the importance that the sentimental journalists would have us believe. Sir Davis Anson was very high-spirited and in his reckless actions was the colonial rather than the Londoner It must also be remembered that, given normal conditions of tide and currents, there was nothing outrageous in a strong young swimmer striking out to cross half the width of the Thames. But conditions were not normal, though the exact reason why two healthy swimmers should have succumbed has not yet been explained. Still as the Coroner said "If Sir Denis had known the Thames as well as I do, he would have known that it is not the river in which to play pranks."

Those who know the Thames in any of its reaches will readily echo the Coroner's words. Of its many dangers I had an example last week. A fortnight ago I was chatting with a young solicitor, the junior partner in a firm in Moorgate Street, City. Two days after he was punting with a young lady near Maidenhead, when the pole broke and the latter fell into the water among those weeds which are so dangerous a feature of our beautiful home river. In the young lawyer's efforts to save his companion he himself got dragged down, and they both remained caught by the weeds at the bottom. Another gentleman dived in and tried to drag them up by the hair, but without avail.

THE ANSONS.

The pedigree of the Ansons is rather complicated. Although the family had long had an honourable record in the country of Staffordshire, they did not arrive at historic prominence until the appearance of that famous admiral who flourished about the middle of the eighteenth century and made a voyage round the world. He was created a Baron under the title of Lord Anson. With him died out the main branch of the House of Anson, for the present bearers of the name are not Ansons at all, but are descendants of one George Adams, a nephew of the Admiral and inheritor of his estates. He took the name of Anson. He begot among others, three sons, the eldest of whom was created a Viscount, and was ancestor of the present Earl of Lichfield, a distinguished general and a Dean of Chester. Another son William was also a general, but not so distinguished. However he was created a baronet in 1831 and was the great grand-father of the young man who has just met his death under such tragic circumstances.

THE LATE MR. GRUNDY.

Upper Bohemia has lost one of its most distinguished citizens by the death of Mr. Sydney Grundy the distinguished playwright. I had intended to say one of its most genial citizens, but when I look back I realise that this most generous hearted of men was always fighting some one or something. He hated critics and his drawn-out campaign with the late Mr. Clement Scott is historic. while in recent years he was one of the few masters of the pen who was ever calling out Mr. Bernard Shaw with a challenge for open war. Mr. Grundy's early life was spent in Manchester where he did some work as a journalist and critic. Then he tried the Bar and on the Northern Circuit cultivated a substantial practice and was regarded as a coming man. But the passion to write plays was in his blood, he threw up his profession, came to London and risked starvation and misery to adopt the calling of his choice. One or two indifferent works were followed by the production of 'Clito" by Mr. Wilson Barrett at the Old Princess Theatre in Oxford Street. That was a great success and plays followed in rapid succession. "The Silver Shield," "An Old Jew," "Sowing the Wind," and "The Greatest of These," are among those which come under the ordinary designation of plays. Melodramas such as "The Bells of Halesmere" and the "Union Jack" must have proved highly profitable, whilst such adaptation as "A Pair of Spectacles" and "A Marriage of Convenience" were among his best work.

CLOSURE OF LONDONDERRY HOUSE.

If the Ulster imbroglio has done nothing else it has had a sad effect on the social side of London life inasmuch, as for a long time past the Marquis of Londonderry's spacious mansion in Park Lane has been closed as a centre of society and political gatherings. For generations it had been famous as a centre of fashionable life, charity fetes and Tory gatherings ;readers of Disraeli's novels and correspondence will recognise the fame of its salons in the early half of the nineteenth century. Those were the days of the brilliant diplomat Lord Londonderry, better known as Lord Castlereagh. It was at the top of the staircase of his seat at North Cray in Ireland that he put an end to his own life under such tragic circumstances.

The Marquis of Londonderry is regarded as the acme of all that is aristocratic. But so far as the Londonderry family is concerned, the Stewart blood is of commercial origin about a century and a half ago. But Lord Londonderry through the female side can boast of other Stewart blood of the semi-royal house of Darnley, as well as the aristocratic blood of the Vane-Tempests. Lord Londonderry is a fine looking elderly gentleman with a gracious, if slightly pompous manner. He does not strike the casual acquaintance as particularly intellectual, but he has astonishing resources of oratory and a level-headed habit of seeing his own course clearly defined.

SEAMAN ACQUITTED OF THEFT.

INCRIMINATING STATEMENTS MADE WHILE DRUNK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the Central Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which W. Warnes, a seaman of the P. and O. S. S. Sicilia, was charged with theft of a standard compass of the vessel on the 19th instant.

The Magistrate held that there was no direct evidence against the accused; the only evidence against him was the statements he made at different times to some officers and the quartermaster of the ship when he was in a drunken state and possibly not responsible for what he said, which have been subsequently retracted. The case no doubt was one of great suspicion. Under the circumstances, however, he did not consider he should be justified in convicting the accused upon the statements made by him while in a drunken state and which might have been made out of bravado, specially as his statement that the compass was in the second boat was tested and found untrue. The accused was acquitted.

INFANT MORTALITY IN RANGOON.

LADY ADAMSON'S MOVEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 25.

A largely attended meeting of European and Burmese ladies was held last evening at Government House under the presidency of Lady Adamson to consider the advisability of forming a society for the prevention of the high rate of infantile mortality. The chairman dwelt on the need for such a society in view of the alarmingly high rate of mortality amongst Burmese children.

Dr. J. B. Stephens, Health Officer, gave statistics showing in 1911 out of 2,139 infants born in Rangoon 701 died, in 1912 of 2,165 births 691 children died and last year 550 died out of 2,155 born. After other speeches supporting the formation of a society of which an influential working committee was appointed to frame rules of the Society of which Lady Adamson would be President and Mrs. U. Hpay, Vice-President.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ELECTION OF THREE MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPR, July 25.

The following three members for the Legislative Council of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on behalf of the District Councils have been elected:—Rao Bahadur Narayanrao Kelkar, pleader of Bagalkot, by a majority of 28 votes, Rao Saheb Mathuraprashad, pleader of Chindwara, by an overwhelming majority, and Rao Bahadur Krinshna Govind Damle, of Akola, by a majority of 9 votes.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

KARACHI CHAMBER'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACH, July 26.

There will be a special general meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce at the Chamber's buildings on Monday to consider Bombay Bill No. 1 of 1914, A Bill to Amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1909. The feature of this amending bill that principally concerns the Chamber is the proposed taking of power by Government to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for towns of not less than 100,000 inhabitants.

ARRAH MURDER CASE.

ARREST OF AN ABSCONDING ACCUSED'S BROTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ARRAH, July 25.

At Cawnpore while being conveyed to Delhi to give evidence, Manikchand, the approver, recognised Kishorisingh, younger brother of Jorawarsingh, who is an absconding accused in the Arrah and Kotah cases. The police escort seized Kishorisingh at Tundla and made him over to the police to whom he has made conflicting statements.

RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN PERSIA.

COLLECTED TAXES TO BE ABANDONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—"The Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg says, Russia's reply to Sir E. Grey's memorandum regarding certain matters affecting the northern Zone of Persia is couched in a most conciliatory spirit and indicates Russia's willingness to abandon the consular collection of taxes from the Russian subjects initiated at M. Mornard's request. It is understood that Russia so informed the Persian Government stipulating, however, that the taxes levied in the northern provinces should be paid into the Russian Bank as done before 1912.

TEACHERS FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

TRAINING CLASS AT COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

In February, 1913, a Normal Class was established at the College of Science, now called the College of Engineering, Poona, as a tentative measure, for a period of five years. The main object of the experiment was to train selected students, who had passed through the three years' course at the College, as teachers for technical schools, and, by thus furnishing these institutions with properly trained teachers, to do away with the necessity of employing in that capacity men who are only workmen of a rather superior type and who, almost without exception, have never made a study of scientific methods and principles and of their application to any industry or profession. Since the institution of the class six students have been selected annually and have received an additional (*i.e.*, fourth) year's training in the Normal Class of the College and a further year's training in an approved practical workshop in Bombay. During the additional year at College each student has received ascholarship of Rs. 40 per mensem, and during the year in Bombay a monthly stipend of Rs. 25, the decrease in the second year being due to the fact that wages are earned for practical work done in the workshops.

EXPERIMENT HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

Shortly before the expiry of the five years' period, Government received a report on the experiment from the Director of Public Instruction, who, besides giving his own views, forwarded those of Mr. W. J. Ingham, the Instructor of the Normal Class, Mr. N. B. Macmillan, Professor of Mechanical Engineering, and Mr. H. N. Allen, Principal of the College. All these officers hold that the class has been highly successful. Out of the 18 students who have passed through the class, one is already earning Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 a month, one Rs. 150, one Rs. 130, one Rs. 100, two Rs. 80, one Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100, three Rs. 75, one Rs. 60, and seven who at the time of report were still serving their apprenticeship in shops, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. The Director however, remarks that the class has been successful only in the sense that most of the pupils who have passed through it have obtained a good start in life and are doing well, and he calls attention to the fact that only two of them have found employment as teachers, and one of these only temporarily, so that, so far as the principal ostensible object of the class is concerned, the designation of Normal Class has proved rather a misnomer. In this connection it may, however, be observed that even at the time of the establishment of the class it was noticed that the time which it was proposed to devote to instruction in methods of teaching was only a fourth of the total of the proposed hours of instruction, and that it would be more proper to describe the class as an advanced technical or rather technico-normal class. It was also anticipated that places would not be found for more than two of the six men turned out yearly, and it was practically recognized that the class would in reality be a part of the general provision made by Government for the ecouragement of technical education in the Presidency. The actual experience of the quinquennium during which the class was held show, however, that its usefulness in the matter of providing technical schools with good teachers has fallen short of even these modest expectations. It is explained that this result is due to the fact that the local bodies control technical and industrial institutions have a tendency to fill vacancies with their own nominees without reference to the Educational Department. But Government have recently suggested to the newly formed Committee of Direction for Technical Education, in whom the control of the lesser technical institutions of the Presidency is now vested, that they should insist on the appointments in technical schools being made with due regard to the available supply of specially qualified men, and it may therefore be expected that a greater number of such appointments will in future fall to men trained in the Normal Class.

QUESTION OF RETENTION.

With regard to the question of the retention of the class, while all reunited in desiring to see the experiment continued, there is some divergence of opinion with regard to the form which it should in future take.

Professor Macmillan considers that the fault of much of the educational work in India is that a proper ground-work is not established, it being either too indefinite or stopping just short of a sufficiently high and firm starting level, and that, in the present case, the three years' course of the workshop classes at the College of Engineering stops short of fitting a boy with the necessary *practical experience* to make him *at once* useful to an employer and therefore self-supporting. He further observes that, with another year's training in the College workshops as a student of the Normal Class, a boy is better able to benefit by a term of apprenticeship in a large workshop, more especially because during this fourth year's course his initiative and sense of responsibility are developed in a way that it is not possible either in the previous three years in the College workshops or even in the fourth year if it is spent in an apprenticeship in an outside commercial workshop where little trouble is taken to teach the youth his work. In other words, the Normal Class with its extra year of instruction in the College workshops provides the boys with the necessary solid basis from which real progress can begin, so that when, on the completion of their fourth year, the boys enter on an apprenticeship in a commercial workshop, they are well able to find for themselves. It is mainly for these reasons that Professor Macmillan has recommended the continuance of the Normal Class.

On the other hand, Principal Allen observes that although the cleverest students are yearly selected for the Normal Class, a number of those who have undergone only the ordinary three years' course in the College workshop classes and who do not therefore possess either the initial or the subsequent advantages of the former, are nevertheless, after a couple of years spent in works, doing very well. In this connection he invites attention to the recommendation contained in the report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson on the best methods of bringing technical institutions into closer touch and more practical relations with the employers of labour in India, namely, that the courses in mechanical and electrical engineering should include a term of two years' apprenticeship in works. Having regard to these considerations he is disposed to favour a prolongation of the period of the apprenticeship rather than of the period of instruction in the College workshops as recommended by Mr. Macmillan. He accordingly proposes that, as a means of applying the test of actual experience to the relative merits of the two alternative systems, side by side with the continuation course of instruction of the Normal Class with its four years' apprenticeship, the experiment should be instituted of apprenticing in recognized outside workshops, for a period of two years, six of the third year students of the College workshop of approximately the same capacity as those admitted to the Normal Class.

CLASS TO BE CONTINUED.

The Director of Public Instruction recommends that the Normal Class should be continued for some time longer, subject to the experiment proposed by Principal Allen, and Government have accepted his recommendation, and sanctioned the continuance of the class for a second period of five years. It is, however, held by all the officers concerned that the scholarships granted hitherto have been too large, and tend to give a body an exaggerated idea of the value of his services, so that when, at the commencement of his professional career, he is offered the usual low rate of pay given by private firms to beginners, he is disappointed and dissatisfied. It has accordingly been decided that the six boys who put in their first year in the Normal Class shall receive scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem, and the other six boys, who go straight to a workshop after their three years at College, monthly stipends of Rs. 15. This differentiation is made because the former will be able to earn nothing when studying in the Normal Class, while the latter will earn some remuneration in the Bombay workshops. During the second year both sets of boys will be working in Bombay with higher qualifications, and will therefore receive stipends of Rs. 10 only. In this way it will be possible to double the output of trained men without incurring additional expenditure.

It should be added that the Director of Public Instruction has also considered the opinion expressed in connection with the recommendation contained in the report of Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson that the present term of one year's apprenticeship in workshops prescribed for students of the Normal Class should be extended, in the case of those who desire to become teachers, to a minimum of three years. The Director has come to the conclusion that, in view of the very small number who actually take up teaching, it is not necessary for the present to modify the conditions. He also remarks that in actual practice almost all of the past students continue to serve in works for more than one year, having no other means of livelihood. Principal Allen and Professor Macmillan are of opinion that for teachers in ordinary elementary manual training schools one year of training in outside workshops is probably sufficient; that for teachers in schools possessing an engineering workshop two years should in general be enough; while for superintendents of such schools a period of three years or even more is desirable. Principal Allen also urges that every endeavour should be made to prevail upon the authorities who appoint teachers and superintendents of technical schools to insist on these qualifications. Government have accordingly desired the Committee of Direction for Technical Education to give effect to this recommendation and the principles on which it is based when exercising their power of requiring the appointment of properly qualified teachers in technical schools which receive Government grants-in-aid.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER.

At the Government House dinner held on Friday the following were present:—

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; Mr. H. F. Beale; Mrs. Beale and Miss Brown; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey; Lieut.-Colonel J. Jackson, I.M.S., and Mrs. Jackson; Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., and Mrs. Guider, Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.; Major C. H. Grace, and Mrs. Grace; Major H. S. Maule, Mrs. Maule, and Miss Cuvillier; Major J. W. Alston, and Mrs. Alston; Captain S. G. Venn Ellis, I.A., Mrs. Venn Ellis, and Miss Cahill; Captain P. H. McCleverty; Captain H. L. Howell; Captain E. G. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and Miss Hall; Captain P. K. Wise; Aga Shah Rookh Shah; Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir; Lieut. D. G. Davidson.

The House Party included the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman; Mr. Haig Brown: Miss Egerton; Their Excellencies and Staff.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit, with effect from the 15th October 1914, the bringing into British India, by sea or by land, of labels impressed with designs in imitation of full or half currency notes and of goods bearing such labels.

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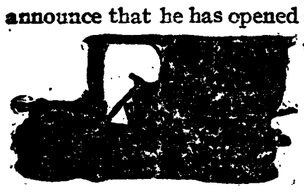

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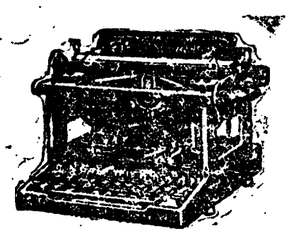

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JOHN MASEFIELD.

THE SHYEST GEORGIAN GENIUS.

Of all the writers who are most eagerly read to-day least is known of the personality and private career of Mr. John Masefield. The reference books scarcely mention him, and the newspaper gossip knows him not. Yet Masefield's work is so strongly individual, so obviously the product of a strange and tragic mind, and it is, moreover, so provocative in its half-revelations, that the reader may be excused for feeling curious about what, either intentionally or by accident, has been hidden from him.

In his youth he "ran away" to sea, but I am assured, writes Mr. Gerald Cumberland in "T. P.'s Weekly," by his friends that the time he served as a sailor was much shorter than one would suppose from his writings. In America he earned his living both as a gardener and as barman in a New York public-house. One may be sure that, however useful such varied experience as this may have been in maturing his mind, it must have weighed heavily upon a nature so sensitive as his.

Later on, when back in England, he took rooms in Bloomsbury and began to write with a view to keeping himself by his pen. He was lonely; he was reserved; he was unknown. But his shy, quick nature soon made him friends, and poems of his began to appear in the "Nation." For a time he and a few friends formed a kind of vegetarian club, the motto of which—"He who eats pig thinks pig" was invented by Masefield himself.

He spent six months in Manchester on the staff of the "Manchester Guardian," editing a column of gossip entitled "Miscellany," and occasionally writing theatre notices. But he never took kindly to daily journalism, and the late hours did not suit him. His colleagues on the paper speak of him as a shy and reserved man, who frequently strolled up and down the large entrance hall of the office, his gaze, as it were, turned inward, his thoughts absorbing him.

When he returned to London he left behind him in Manchester an impression of mystery mingled with a feeling of respect and admiration; but not one of his co-workers became really intimate or familiar with him.

BLOOMSBURY DAYS WITH SYNGE.

This reserve is an ineradicable part of his nature. He is not incapable of friendship, but he makes friends slowly and with difficulty. When he was living alone in Bloomsbury J. M. Synge also was living there; they became acquainted, and slipped into a friendship that had on both sides close understanding and appreciation. They took long walks together, starting from Bloomsbury to the river along the river to Vauxhall, and then by way of Westminster to Soho, where they would dine at a cheap French restaurant.

Another friendship was with Mr. John Galsworthy, but this came later. But never at any period of his life has Masefield mixed freely in literary and artistic circles. "I rarely go into London," he once said to me, "for there are too many people there anxious to help you to waste your time." Indeed, so persistently does he live the life of the student that he has not met even those men whom one would have thought it would have been impossible for him to avoid meeting.

Fifteen months ago I asked Mr. Austin Harrison, the editor of the "English Review," what kind of impressions he had received from his personal contract with Masefield. "No impressions at all," he replied, "for I do not know him." And yet at this time Mr. Harrison had printed several of those long poems that helped to make the fortunes of his "Review," and that at the same time considerably increased Mr. Masefield's public.

AT HOME IN HAMPSTEAD.

My own acquaintance with the poet is limited to a single visit that I paid him at his home in Hampstead a year last January. But though I was with him for only a short hour, we were alone, and I enjoyed an uninterrupted study of his personality—a study that had no hindrance save Masefield's own extreme diffidence.

I had expected to meet a rather passionate man with vehement eyes and a warm manner; but he was still and calm, and though his eyes were strange they had nothing in them of passion and vehemence. He was slow, both of speech and of movement, only looking upon my face when my eyes turned away from his, only speaking when I questioned him, or when his own silence became uncomfortable both to him and to myself.

For the first few minutes we spoke of commonplace things, each taking measure of the other. I saw before me a tall, loose-limbed man looking younger than his years; his hands were large and delicate, his complexion vivid, his hair abundant but worn short. The first impression was of an athlete abounding in vitality; the second impression was of a student who lived all his life in the open air; the third that of a man of great imagination and capacity for suffering, who for some reason had grown afraid, or at least distrustful, of life.

There was a supersensitive apprehensiveness in his eyes—the look of a man to whom life has at one time been very cruel; his eyes are large, heavy-lidded, and surmounted by high eyebrows. Altogether, the face of a man of very extraordinary nature—a face so striking that one might walk through the streets for a week without meeting its equal for interest.

HIS PALPABLE NERVOUSNESS.

But his palpable nervousness did not prevent his telling me, almost at the outset of our interview, that he could spare me only an hour. Taking his watch from his pocket, he examined it. "At five o'clock you must go," he said, quite frankly; "I have proofs to correct." I wished him to talk about his work, but it was with difficulty I persuaded him to do so. He told me that he had a novel half finished which he had abandoned for the time being, and which has not in the meantime been published.

I gathered that he took his greatest delight in writing poetry, and that the form of the novel is irksome to him. As we talked I found that, unlike most writers, he had read a great deal of the work of his contemporaries; but he has always been a voracious reader, and one whose literary sympathies are easily warmed and quickened. He spoke with enthusiasm of Mr. Galsworthy's "The Mob," which he had then read in MS., referring to it as this author's finest work—a judgment which, to me, is amazing.

TEA-MAKING AS A RITE.

The room in which we were sitting was like any drawing-room of the upper middle-classes, and, trying to recall it now, I can remember not one of its details, the only thing left in my mind being an impression of light and space. It certainly was not bestrewn with knick-knacks, nor was the floor covered with furniture.

When a maid entered with an afternoon tea service and a spirit kettle Masefield rose from his chair, walked over to a cabinet at the far end of the room, and took therefrom a teak box. The box was divided into several compartments, each of which contained a different kind of tea. With the utmost care and precision he measured two quantities of tea, emptied them into the teapot, took out his watch, poured a cupful or so of boiling water on the leaves, waited half a minute, poured more water, stirred the contents of the pot, waited another half-minute, and, lo! the tea was ready for drinking.

It was to him a matter of the utmost seriousness; it was almost a rite. I should have expected it from a lady in "Cranford," but scarcely from the author of "Nan" and "The Everlasting Mercy."

A CASE FOR COMPASSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The result of the last B. A. degree examination was declared here four days ago, and it appears that among the unsuccessful candidates there are a few who had the misfortune to be plucked just 'within an ace of passing.' They passed in all subjects but one, in which latter they obtained only a few marks less than the minimum required. Generally, in such cases 'grace marks' are given, and the candidates declared passed, but this time, of all, singularly enough, that concession seems not to have been shown! If there was a year in which such a concession was absolutely necessary it was this year, which gave the candidates the last chance of passing the examination in the 'old order' of subjects. In order to pass the same examination the unsuccessful candidates will now have to spend two more years in studying the new set of subjects, recently brought into vogue; hence, I beg the Syndicate to be good enough to enquire into the case of the candidates who have failed by a very few marks and show them the necessary 'grace.'

About 60 per cent. of the candidates have failed this time; this is an unusually large percentage for any year and the more striking for an exceptional year like this. Moreover the peculiarity of this heavy failure is that the bulk of it is in the subjects of History and Political Economy. Consequently, I ask the Syndicate to look into the merits of the candidates who have suffered and be kind enough to mitigate their lots as far as possible.—Yours etc.,

Bombay, July 24.

X.

MADRAS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR WINDING UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 25.

An application was made to-day in the Chief Court on behalf of the Shalimar Works, Limited, Calcutta, under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 for winding up of the Madras Steam Navigation Company, Limited, by the court and for the appointment of an official liquidator.

The petition stated that the Navigation Company was incorporated as a limited company on April 9th, 1906, having its registered office at Barr Street, Rangoon. The normal capital was Rs. 10,00,000 and the issued capital Rs. 21,720. The company was formed to acquire and run steamships between Rangoon and Coromandel or other ports. The company was indebted to applicants in the sum of Rs. 1,748-10, being taxed costs allowed to them in a suit field against the company in the Calcutta High Court which was dismissed. The applicants were unaware of any other assets than office furniture valued at Rs 660 and the Clan Mackintosh, steamer, which was valued at Rs. 1,50,000, and a mortgage to secure to sums of Rs. 1,21,000 and Rs. 1,72,265. The steamer was latterly sold at its break-up value. The balance-sheet for March 31st, 1913, showed a sum of Rs. 1,82,000 then due to unsecured creditors and applicants. It was alleged that the company was insolvent.

The court passed orders fixing August 24th for the hearing, notice of the petition to be served on the company and publish in the local papers.

Monsieur Martineau, Governor of the French Settlements in India who is proceeding to Paris on leave, went to Cuddalore on Thursday to meet Khan Bahadur Azizuddin Sahib, Collector and Political Agent of South Arcot. He was accompanied by Monsieur Lejeune, who is to act as Governor of the French Settlements in India until Monsieur Martineau's return in February.

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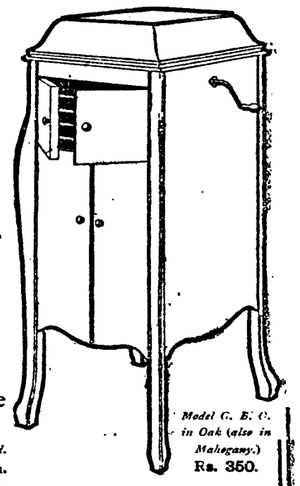

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 10.

An exhaustive study of the summer fashions of 1914 is an eloquent commentary on the originality of the modern woman for the cleverness in design and manipulation of the present-day costumier. Never before, I should suppose, in any one season has such a variety of material and of style in making up been seen as this summer. A fashionable gathering at Ranelagh, at which several thousands of beautifully-dressed women were congregated, and over which the critical eye of the fashion chronicler wandered for effects, revealed that neither material nor design repeated itself at all. Some blue was worn, and blue of such softness as to reflect the glory of the overhead sky. One unusually pretty blue frock, worn by a beautiful auburn-haired blonde, was draped gracefully, and slit up ever so slightly in front to allow the merest glimpse of champagne-coloured shoes and stockings. A black hat with tulle wings was worn and the sunshade was of the exact shade of blue of the frock. A lovely grey was well worn by one of darker complexion; but even to begin to chronicle all the colours worn on this occasion would be to run through the whole gamut of shades known to the dyer's art.

A MANTLE COSTUME.

Depicted here we have an excellent example of the new and elegant cape mantle with skirt to match. Both garments are achieved in bottle-green suede cloth. The skirt is draped ever so slightly in the front. The lining of the cape and the waistcoat are of tussore silk. The small hat to accompany this model is black, and the front is trimmed with a cluster of enormous red poppies. The buttons must be of the same colour as the cloth. The waistcoat is an unusually smart model; and the high-upstanding collar is in quite the latest fashion.

A LOVELY BLOUSE.

Pictured in our sketch is a perfectly enchanting semi-evening blouse. It is made of soft canary-coloured crepe-de-soir, which is embroidered with lovely large roses in the varying shades of purple. The ruches, the quite original sash, and the wide hip belt are of purple tulle. A blouse copied from this model would be suitable for almost any occasion except a purely formal one, and would have an air of distinction absolutely out of the common. Care would have to be exercised to get the embroidered roses in exactly the right position; but that is about the only detail that need cause the least anxiety to the amateur dressmaker. The blouse should be worn with a skirt to tone.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR A GIRL.

We give here an unusually smart suggestion for combining two materials in making up a little girl's frock for wear at the seaside, Blue Shantung and spotted silk are suggested as an alliance; and the waistband can be of black velvet. The long yoke is of white lace. The pointed overdress is a very smart idea, and is certain to please the small wearer. The bow for the hair could repeat the note of black velvet struck in the waistband. The dress looks a little complicated, but in reality is quite easy of realisation if the pattern is followed.

CAREERS FOR WOMEN.

"An intelligence committee for the collection and distribution of information on the higher professions for women, to be known as the Higher Professions Intelligence Committee, has just been formed in connection with the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women and the Students' Careers Association, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square," says "The Times." "The committee includes Lady Bryce, Mrs. W. L. Courtney, Miss Haldane, Mrs. Deane Streatfield, and Miss Spencer (secretary of the Central Bureau).

"A comprehensive programme has been drafted. Special information regarding new openings for educated women and early investigations into the opportunities offered in them will be gathered. All information will be collated at one centre, where it will be easily available, and the Students' Careers Association will be apprised of all such openings, with suggestions for suitable preparation and training so that there may be suitable candidates ready for selection. Special attention will also be paid to the study of conditions, economic and other, affecting the newer professions, so that the advantages and disadvantages may be equally clear.

"It has been felt for some time that women who are specially qualified for certain posts do not hear of them until they have been filled, and that there is a tendency to fill by patronage posts which should be filled by merit. Very often when new posts for women are in process of creation the information is carefully withheld for as long as possible with the intention of helping the chances of some favoured candidate with influence at her back. Such a course is directly against the interests of all trained and educated women, since the more capable are the women filling responsible posts the greater will be the desire to open other posts to women. This new committee seeks to awaken a new *esprit de corps* among women which will make it seem expedient to them to let all new opportunities for new work be as widely known as possible, so that the best candidates may secure the best opportunities."

TENDENCY OF MODERN SH FICTION.

NOVELS AS ESCAPES FROM LIFE.

Two notable papers won the "Westminster Gazette's" divided prize for essays on "The Tendency of Modern English Fiction."

The first writer, "Rhodocleia," says:—

"The great mass of modern English fiction has no tendency at all. As one scans the shelves of Mudie's in the search for the expressive and the illustrative, this is borne in upon the mind with force. The long rows, red, green, blue, black, brown, are there, not because their writers had anything particular to express, but because fiction is an affair of demand and supply, and there are a large number of people who find their own lives dull, filled with hours superfluously interposed between meals and bed, and "pass" them with the help of a noved. The "best sellers" are those that pass the time most comfortably. Net sales returns are not headed by Joseph Conrad and J. D. Beresford, May Sinclair and Edith Wharton; not even by Arnold Bennett and H. G. Wells; but by Charles Garvice, Nat Gould, Florence Barclay, Ethel M. Dell.

THAT IS ALL.

"Beyond and around them there extends a vast circle of prolific writers, largely read, who resemble them in that their works are totally innocent of tendency or of conscious art in any form. Their works constitute, for those who read them, an escape from life—that is all. That is all they are asked for, and all they give. The seeker for a tendency must, then, premise on the threshhold that his concern is only with a narrow part of the great field of fiction, with the writers who are trying to produce works of art.

REALISTIC FORMLESSNESS.

"In the main the tendency of modern English fiction is still set to realistic formlessness. The writers who, in the current phrase, "count," are given over, magnificently enough sometimes, to the process described by Mr. James as "saturation"; so immersed in the sea of contemporary life that, with heads under water, they seem to have no notion of why or whither they are swimming. Unconscious of method, guiltless of form, contemptuous of construction, they simply give back the brine that has flowed into their mouths; salt and stinging, indeed, but only so much sea-water, not wine.

"Vitalism, and vitalism often in the crudest of forms, is their philosophy in so far as they have one. They go so for life that any significance in selection is overlooked in a mad rush for sensation. Since their works are formless, they fail of aesthetic effect; and the re-action into violence and brutality, which is characteristic of the modern novel, is really the clutch of the artist at something to give a meaning to his picture: a clutch which its whole structure renders vain.

THE DAY OF VIOLENCE.

"The degeneration into violence which is all that the typical 1914 novel can offer by way of climax—the alternative being a mere lapse into silence—is the natural result of its realistic formlessness, its lack of unifying idea. A work of art is produced when the myriad atoms of experience, streaming across the respective consciousness, are caught and grouped in a significant pattern. Unable to give the sense of climax that thrills the aesthetic sense when pattern reveals itself, our novelists, groping in the thick darkness of their rich material, are reduced to violence for the creation of effect.

"Their failure is seen most clearly, perhaps, in the vivid light of Mr. Conrad's success. 'Chance' is the most significant work 1914 has yet given us, because despite its author's curiously involved and difficult method of narration, the thick medium is illuminated by an idea; an idea which compelled the writing of the book, which is its form and its beauty.

"If a general survey of modern English fiction in 1914 discloses a formless realism and its resultant violence as the tendency in possession of the field, the influence of Mr. James and the success of 'Chance' seem to show the future as dimly lit by the torch of romance," concludes "Rhodocleia."

The second essay writer, "Vacuus Viator." says:—

DIVIDING UP AUTHORS.

"Of all beings authors are the most various. They may be divided (to abandon statistics for the moment, and take up dogma) in to those who view life *sub specie aeternitatis*, and those who do not; those who have, or think they have, or pretend to have, a philosophy of existence, and those who neither have nor seem to have such a philosophy. Of course, irresponsibility, or volatile caprice, can be as much a philosophy as the most serious pessimism; but it has to be fully and continously developed; as, for example, in the works of the late Mr. Henry Harland, or of 'George Birmingham' in his non-political moods.

HUGH WALPOLE.

"Examine now a novel by one of the most promising of the younger novelists (individual promise has nothing to do with the subject, however)—Mr. Hugh Walpole's 'Duchess of Wrexe. What does it reveal of a philosophy in its author? The back of the little page at once delivers up a technical secret; the book is one of a trilogy, but complete in itself, not necessarily continuous with its proposed successors. But that is a more than technical matter; it implies that Mr. Walpole has a defined and settled purpose, an ideal based, presumably, upon a certain outlook. The subject of his novel is not very important here; it may be briefly described as the character of a great lady who was not so great after all. What is important is the point of view from which Mr. Walpole sees his subject, and the way in which he treats it.

"In a sense, he disappoints us in both respects; but that very disappointment seems to be part of a modern tendency. He is clever, observant, sensitive, and he has evidently convictions behind his cleverness. An aside like this—'Life is discovered most accurately by those who learn to watch for its accidents rather than its intentions'—is something more than a sentiment appropriate to a particular occasion. But just because such balanced reflections are possible to Mr. Walpole, the lack of them, or of the spirit of them, in much of his work diminishes his achievement. He has his idea to work out; he has a pretty clear conception of what he means by the world; but his intellect and his humanity are not sufficiently at ease with one another to make even so admirable a novel as this a homogeneous and moving work of art. It is wanting in the breadth of experience which translates the commonplace into the universal. It implies that Mr. Walpole can do better, but not necessarily that he ever will.

DEFECTS OF MATURITY.

"Many of the newer novelists suffer from the same failing. Mr. Cannan, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Laurence North, even Mr. Onions and Mr. W. L. George, all appear to arrive at a certain age, so to speak, and never to grow older. Life, to judge from their novels, is one thing after another, and they do not always interpret the things with the same amount of insight. It is impossible not to feel that this hesitation, this defect of maturity, is an increasing and even a permanent phenomenon in English fiction.

"We have intellect struggling with commerce, and commerce void of intellect, and only one calculable element: genius. There are tendencies of form and of outlook wherever one likes to look. But they change and pass. Only genius remains, master of the tongue of any age. All that is below genius neither makes nor breaks tendencies," concludes Vacuus Viator.

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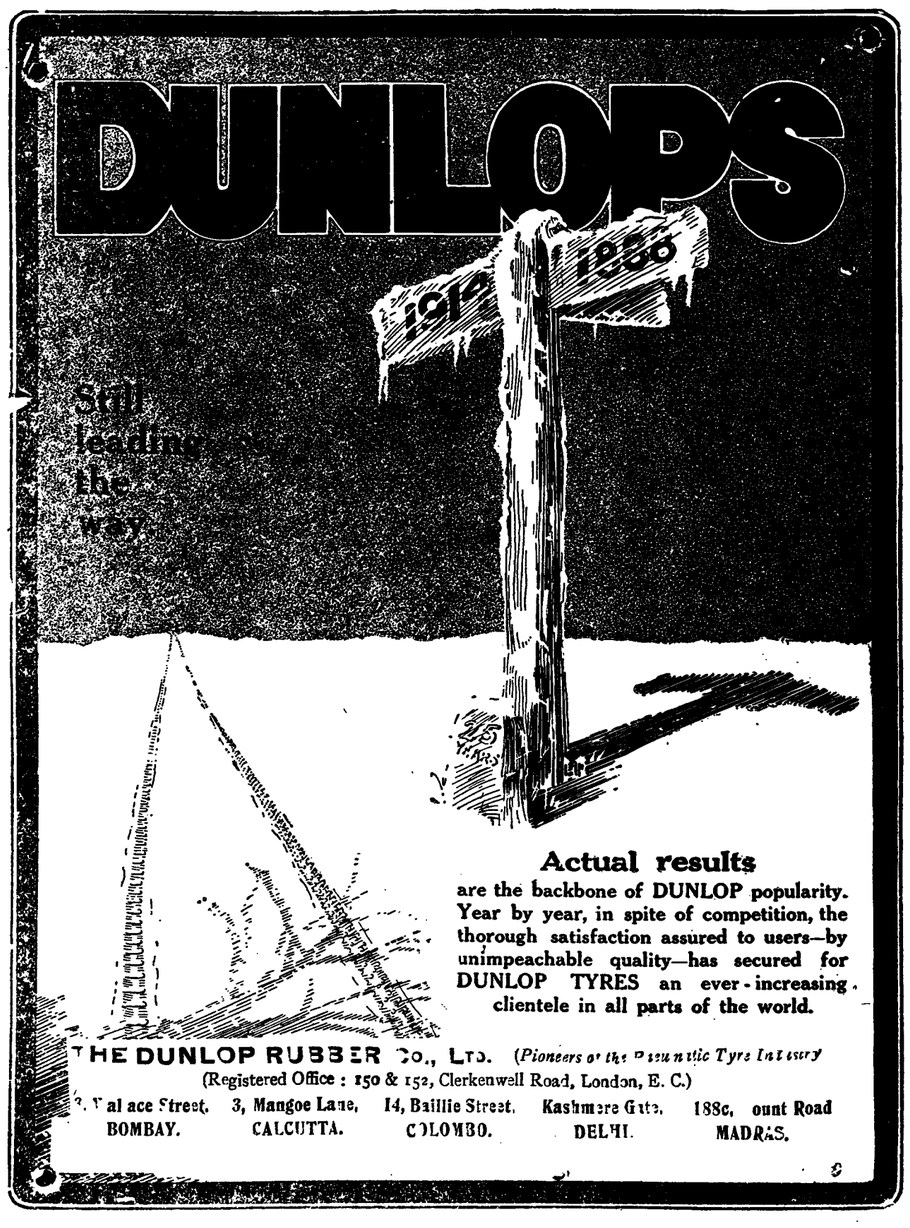

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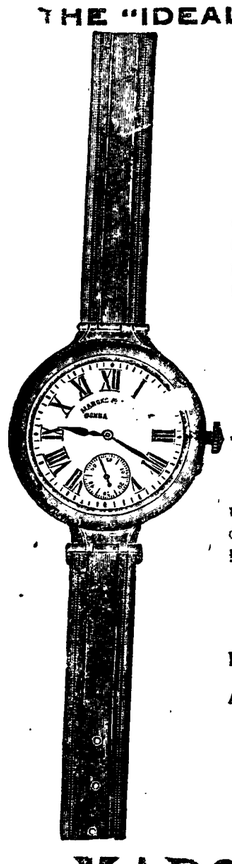

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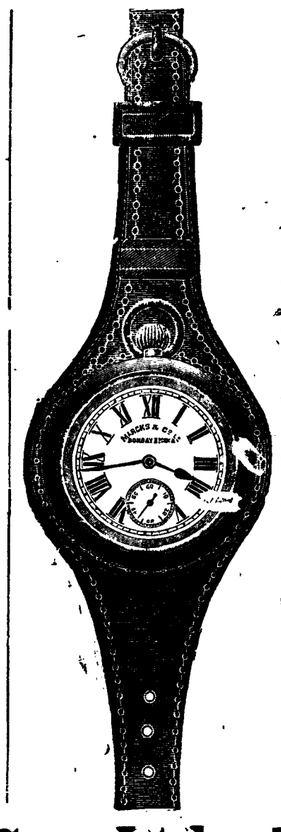

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